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MAY, 1844.

No. 5.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Sandwich Eslands.

LETTER FROM MR. CLARK, NOVEMBER 1, 1843.

Introductory Remarks - Death of Barti-

ir was stated in the Herald for January, that Mr. Clark, in consequence of enfeebled health, had been transferred from the Seminary at Lahainaluna to Wailuku. The latter place is upon the windward side of the island, and, therefore, much cooler than his former residence. He has already derived material benefit from the change. In relation to the state of the church under his care, Mr. Clark observes, "There has been but little occasion for discipline since I have been here. A good state of feeling has existed among the people, and many have been seeking the right way of the Lord. A few Sabbaths since, forty were propounded for admission to the church at our next communion." "This number has been selected with much care; but I am by no means confident that they are all true disciples, and if I had taken two or three hundred, perhaps an equal proportion would at last be found on the right hand of the Judge."

The letter of Mr. Clark contains an interesting notice of Bartimeus, a native preacher, who died on the 17th of September. He made a profession of religion in 1825; and since that time frequent allusions have been made to him in the communications of the missionaries. For many months before his admission to the church, he was repre- gospel first beamed upon his darkened

sented as "uniformly humble, devout, pure, and upright." It was in reference to him that Mr. Stewart wrote, November 15, 1824, "We called on Puaaiki to address the throne of grace. We had never heard him pray; but his petitions were made with a pathos of feeling, a fervency of spirit, a fluency and propriety of diction, and above all a humility of soul that said he was no stranger there. His bending posture, his clasped hands, his elevated but sightless countenance, the peculiar emphasis with which he uttered the exclamation, 'O Jehovah,' his tenderness, his importunity, made us feel that he was praying to a God not afar off, but to one who was nigh, even in the midst of us." " If the poor, blind Puaaiki is the only one of this nation who has gained a true and ready access to a throne of grace, and knows the breathings of the spirit that cries, 'Abba, Father,' oh at how cheap a price has his immortal soul been purchased by the American churches." Mr. Clark, alluding to the last expression of Mr. Stewart, says, "Could we know how many Hawaiians have been saved by the instrumentality of this individual, well might we exclaim, 'At how cheap a price has his immortal soul been purchased by the American churches."

Character of Bartimeus.

Bartimeus, whose former name was Puaaiki, has often been mentioned in the journals of the mission. He was among its earliest and richest fruits. He was a poor blind man, when the light of the

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covered his sight. By much perseverance he learned to read; but, owing to the great dimness of his sight, this acquisition was of but little use to him. It was almost entirely through the sense of hearing, that he treasured up in his mind nearly the whole of the Scriptures. He seemed to be endowed with a remarkable memory, as a substitute, in some measure, for the sense of sight. He was more than thirty years old before he knew that such a book as the Bible existed; and yet he afterwards became more familiar with its contents than any person I ever knew. He commenced storing his memory with the word of God long before the Bible was translated into his native tongue. A text from which he heard a missionary preach, seldom escaped him. He could repeat it, many years after, with the chapter and verse, and often also a large part of the discourse. When portions of the Bible began to be published in his own language, he would request his wife and others to read to him. In this way he secured the precious treasure, as fast as it was published, in a language which he understood. And so accurate was his memory that he would sometimes quote, in his addresses to the people, different editions of the New Testament, as changes were made in the translation from time to time. He would first tell how the passage stood in the old edition, then in the new, so that those who had the different editions might recognize the passage.

I was never so deeply impressed with the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of the Scriptures, as I was a few months ago, while attending a protracted meeting in this place. He was called upon, with only a few hours' notice, to preach at an evening service. His mind was strongly excited in view of the condition of the impenitent, and of the overwhelming destruction which must finally overtake the wicked. He selected for his text a part of Jeremiah, iv. 13: "Behold, he shall come up as clouds, and his chariots shall be as a whirlwind." While listening to this discourse, I was forcibly struck with the remark of the apostle, "Knowing, therefore, the terror of the Lord, we persuade men." The final overthrow and destruction of the wicked was the subject. Bartimeus exhibited the terror of the Lord with great energy and pathos, interspersing his remarks with frequent quotations from Scripture, always naming chapter and verse. He referred to a garb. Although greatly respected and large number of passages in which the much noticed, both by missionaries and

mind, though he afterwards partially re- | image of a whirlwind was introduced as an object of dread. We were all surprised to find that this terrific image is so often used in the Bible; and how this poor blind man, on the spur of the moment, never having used a concordance or a reference Bible in his life, could refer to so many pertinent passages, was quite a mystery to us. His remarks were original and deeply impressive, He secured the undivided attention of the audience for forty or fifty minutes, although, owing to his extreme modesty, he occupied the floor of the house instead of the pulpit. The following was one of his illustrations. "You have all heard." he said, " of the cars propelled by steam in America, with what speed they go, and how they overwhelm all before them. Thus will the wicked be overwhelmed by the chariots of Jehovah." The whole discourse exhibited deep feeling, and the speaker often rose to a high degree of eloquence.

A remarkable memory was not the only thing for which Bartimeus was distinguished. He had a sound judgment and much native good sense. He was thoroughly acquainted with the Hawaiian mind, and knew how to act upon it with effect and success. But what was more than all, he was deeply interested in the cause of the Savior. He seemed to carry about with him, wherever he went. the same warm heart and devoted spirit. Although he was trained up in heathenism, and although he was surrounded, in after life, with much that was low and polluting, his character was without a stain from the time he united with the church to his death. He was always the same humble, devout, consistent disciple, His acquisitions show that indolence, the prevailing sin of the land, was not his sin; he was always acquiring or imparting knowledge. Every good work was sure of his prayers and co-operation. Although ignorant of science himself, his influence in favor of schools was very great. He was always ready to lend his assistance by exhorting the children, and by giving advice in the management of schools.

But what distinguished him, perhaps more than any thing else, was his unfeigned meekness and humility,-a trait of character not always found in Hawaiian Christians. He was never forward or obtrusive, but always retiring. He never aspired to show, or elegance in dress, but always appeared in a plain f

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by his own countrymen, he always had a low opinion of himself. He was far from trusting to his own works, although remarkably consistent in his deportment, in his Master's and active service. When near his last end, I asked him how he felt in view of death. plied, with much feeling, "I fear I am not prepared; my sins are very great." I referred him to Jesus, the friend of sinners. He replied, "Yes; there is my only hope." He soon became insensible, and, after a few hours, ceased to breathe. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

ORITUARY NOTICE OF MR. LOCKE.

THE decease of Mr. Locke was mentioned in the March Herald; a short extract from the letter of Mr. Dole, announcing the melancholy event, was published in the Recent Intelligence of that number. It was there stated that he died at Punahou, on the 28th of October, 1843. A few additional particulars have been received by a late arrival from the Islands.

Mr. Locke was a native of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, where he resided at the time he gave himself to the missionary work. He joined the church in that town in November, 1832. He sailed from Boston on the 14th of December, 1836, and arrived at the Sandwich Islands in the following year.

For some time past, Mr. Locke has been engaged in teaching a manual labor school at Waialua, Oahu. This enterprise, entirely without a precedent at the Islands, has been conducted with uncommon skill and success. The object of this school was to prepare young men for usefulness, in whatever department of labor they might be called to act. For the two-fold purpose of furnishing the pupils with the means of support, and of training them up to habits of industry, they were required to devote a certain number of hours, each day, to manual labor. By the constant care and diligence of Mr. Locke, both of these ends were secured. The trustees of the school-Messrs. Bishop, A. B. Smith, and Parker -wrote, February 14, 1843, "We are highly pleased with the appearance of the boys, and cannot but feel that they have already acquired habits which will raise them considerably above the common level of the natives. It is our opinion also that they have acquired an amount of knowledge fully equal to that of any class of boys in other schools during the same length of time." "Thus far the school has supported itself, and when the present crops shall have been disposed of, it will be some \$300 or \$400 in advance; and this too after surmounting all the difficulties at-

tendant on the commencement of such a system."
The trustees also say, "In our opinion Mr. Locke
possesses such qualifications as peculiarly fit him
for usefulness in this department of labor."

The death of Mrs. Locke,—a notice of whose decease was published in the Herald for May, 1843,—made it necessary, in the judgment of the mission, that he should return to the United States. In anticipation of this event, the missionaries, at their last general meeting, commended him, cordially and affectionately, to the sympathies of his brethren in this country. He was expecting to embark in the month of November; but before the time arrived, after a short and severe illness, he died at the residence of Mr. Dole, near Honululu.

It will be inferred from the foregoing statements, that Mr. Locke had secured the confidence and esteem of his brethren at the Islands. The letters which have been received since the tidings of his death reached this country, speak of him in terms of mingled affection and regret. "I highly esteemed him," says Mr. Chamberlain, " as a man of warm affections, piety, and ardent zeal in the cause of his Redeemer. His qualifications for the department of effort which he had chosen, were pre-eminent, and he had succeeded in his plans, not only beyond the expectations of the friends of the school, but even beyond his own." "Mr. Locke," writes Mr. Dole, "was a man who had seen affliction,-deep affliction,-and it has seemed to subdue and soften his spirit, and cause him to bow submissively under the chastenings of the Lord. He could say, 'It is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good." Mr. A. B. Smith, who is stationed at Waialua, and who knew him well, bears the following testimony to his usefulness and the excellence of his character.

"We feel that a brother indeed has fallen. His station of usefulness is left vacant. The school which he had gathered, and which had become so promising, is closed just as we were beginning to see the fruit of his labors. But his work was done, and his Master has called him home. He did with his might what his hands found to do. He was an active, enterprising, laborious man, well qualified for the enterprise in which he was engaged. It was his favorite plan; he pursued it with zeal, and his labors were attended with success. He was persevering and untiring in his efforts, and performed an amount of labor which few are capable of accomplishing. As a man he was kind and sympathising, an excellent neighbor, and a true and faithful friend. He was possessed of a noble and generous nature, frank and openhearted in all his conduct, a man of firm, unbending principle, and stern integrity of character."

By the death of Mr. Locke, his three daughters are thrown upon the world without father or mother.

LETTER FROM MR. HITCHCOCK, AUGUST distant, which comes to the station for 18, 1843.

New Churches—Liberality—Late Revival.

THE last communication of Mr. Hitchcock was written in January, 1843. He was then at Honolulu, in consequence of the impaired health of his wife. In February he was able to return to his station on Molokai, and resume his labors.

In the letter just alluded to, it was stated that the people of Molokai had recently commenced the erection of a place of worship; its speedy completion, however, then seemed quite uncertain. But where "the people have a mind to work," obstacles, apparently insurmountable, often disappear.

The engraving upon the opposite page is designed to represent the station occupied by Mr. Hitchcock.

The attention of the people to preaching, and the general interest manifested by them in the means of grace, have not materially diminished, perhaps it may be said, to the present time. The house of God has been uniformly well filled. But I have preached less frequently at the out stations and during the week, and I have attended fewer religious meetings, these six months past, than ever before. new meeting-house has demanded a large portion of my energies, both bodily and mental. This work has prospered thus far; indeed it has exceeded my best hopes respecting it. Our people, poorer than beggars,—as most of them are,—have done nobly. Last year they subscribed and paid about one hundred and thirty dollars in cash, besides nearly one hundred more which they obtained for wood and other articles. The women have scraped together more than seventy dollars by making mats, etc; never earning, however, more than six or eight cents a week. They will subscribe between two and three hundred dollars this year; which I hope will be mostly paid before we enter our new house.

The walls of the house are composed of coral and the common stone of the island; they are thirty inches thick, seventeen and a half high above the basement, one hundred feet long, and fifty wide, and are now ready for the roof, which I hope will be raised in two weeks from this time. It will have a semicircular gallery opposite the pulpit. Mr. Smith has obtained about a hundred dollars from his people towards defraying the cost of the building. collection of the timber has been a difficult task, and has most of it been done by a part of the congregation, ten miles is necessarily left undone.

worship every other Sabbath.

When I consider how willing the poor people are to contribute of what they now have, and how patiently they labor for the cause of God, I cannot but think what they would do, under the influence of the same spirit, were they possessed of the resources of American Christians. I suppose that such a house as we are erecting, could not be built by contract short of \$4,000, probably \$4,500. If no unexpected hindrance prevent, we hope to dedicate it on the first of January, which will be about ten months from the commencement of the work.

The reader cannot fully appreciate the foregoing statements respecting the labor and money expended upon this building, without recalling the declaration of Mr. Hitchcock, published in the August Herald, that " much of the money has been obtained by transporting fire-wood across the channel to Lahaina-twenty miles distant-in canoes; they carry seven sticks to a load, on an average, and sell them for eight cents a stick."

Beside the new meeting-house at the station, the people at Ralamaula have put up a fine native house of worship, about eighty feet by twenty-five. They have also built us a dwelling-house. I spent four days with them, in company with my family, several weeks ago. It is 2,500 feet at least above the level of the ocean. about seven miles from the shore, and two miles from the precipice which falls down to the other side of the island; it unites, therefore, in one congregation the people of the two sides. I have been waiting several weeks to institute a separate church and to administer the sacrament there; but I have been prevented by ill Oh for a fellow laborer, that when my health fails the work need not

Mr. Hitchcock's letter of January, 1843, coptained an account of a very interesting revival, then in progress, which issued in the hopeful conversion of many souls. It is to this work of grace that allusion is made in the following paragraph.

The past eighteen months have been full of deep interest, so far as it regards the state of religion. Many have evidently turned unto the Lord; between three and four hundred have been admitted to the church, and thirty more have stood propounded for several months. This precious revival has multiplied work almost indefinitely, while my own strength was by no means adequate to the work necessary to be done before. Very much





1844.

Perils of the Sea-Fayal.

It will be remembered that Messrs. Hunt and Whittlesey, with their wives, Messrs. Pogue and Andrews, and Miss Whitney, embarked for the Sandwich Islands, on the 4th of January, 1843. When they were only four days out of Boston, the vessel in which they sailed,-the brig Globe, -encountered a severe gale, and the lives of all on board were apparently in great peril. The following letter,—which was written at Fayal, Western Islands,—gives an account of this dis-

You are probably surprised at the place from which this letter is dated. While you may suppose us below the equator, we are only in the latitude of Philadelphia. We are here for repairs, having been badly damaged on the 8th of December. We shall have been here two weeks to-morrow morning, and must be detained another week. We are impadetained another week. We are impatient to be on our way, as our voyage, by this providential delay, will be lengthened out to full six months or more. We are fearful also that we shall be too late for the general meeting at Honolulu. The gale which we encountered, was the most severe our captain ever weathered. He was certain many vessels must have been

We go often on shore, and we have been, from the first, very kindly enter-tained at the house of the American Consul, Mr. Charles Dabney; - from whom and his family we receive every attention we could wish. We feel that we are on missionary ground; but within the Portuguese dominions, and under the yoke of Rome, we are not at liberty to act as missionaries, even had we a medium of communication with the people.

During the holidays we went two or three times to the Catholic churches. They abound in images, and I could scarcely persuade myself that I was not in a pagan temple. Their worship seemed to me a mixture of Judaism and paganism. With but little that is attractive in their exterior, their churches within abound with gilded imagery ;--- an attempt at the display and magnificence of distant and darker ages. The "beast" is the same every where; only here, as in all Catholic countries, he pushes his horn farther and with less disguise. When I reflected that this was the subtle, fearful, powerful foe with whom we are to contend at the Islands; of the infancy, ignorance, and submission, for the spread of that gospel

LETTER FROM MR. HUNT, JANUARY 6, dependence of those whom he would there endeavor to ensnare; I could not avoid wishing a speedier passage thither, and an arm more strongly nerved for the conflict. Can we but strike one effectual blow at the "Man of Sin," and, while thwarting his purposes, rescue any from the corruptions of this "mother of abominations," we shall have lived not altogether in vain.

We once feared that we should never have this privilege. We looked on our missionary course as finished. Alone, far off upon the deep, we awaited our change. The captain had told us that he could do no more. A tremendous sea had just carried away our bowsprit, and dashed in our starboard bulwarks. Our stern boat was also gone, and our masts were in danger. As no canvass could withstand the wind, we were drifting in the trough of the sea at the mercy of the tempest. The storm, too, was on the increase, while the weather glass only added to our fears. Frequently a heavy sea would sweep over us, and rushing down our companion way, or drizzling through the crevices of our sky light, drench our cabin, and, following the ceiling, trickle in streams upon our leeward berths. We reeled fearfully, while at every plunge we expected to go

Those of us who could, met for prayer; but not as they who have no hope. He who "plants his footsteps in the sea, and rides upon the storm," was present to comfort and to cheer. Grace triumphed over our fears, and we were calm in prospect of a fearful death. Amid the howling of the tempest, the voice of singing and of prayer was heard. We remembered our distant homes, and our hearts bled over the agonizing suspense of loved ones; we thought how the long, unbroken, and never to be broken silence would at length make known to them our fate, how hope lingering, doubting, struggling, expiring, would leave them at last, bereaved and disconsolate. Our conceptions ran forward also to the heathen world. We beheld our brethren, exhausted and ready to sink for want of additional laborers, in the vineyard of the Lord. But we were sure that He who deprived them of our assistance would strengthen them to do his work. We were willing to die,-die young, die alone, and with such prospects of useful-ness before us,—if God could be more glorified in our death than in our life. We prayed for forgiveness, for faith, for

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for which our lives were in jeopardy. ever we prayed with fervency for the heathen, it was when we least expected to reach them. That we had left all for Christ was then indeed a precious reflection. At length, as to his disciples, He appeared for our deliverance, spake "peace" to the tempest. Gratefully did we resolve higher and better for the future; and faithfully we hope, by divine grace, to keep our vows. company, that day of trial has united us firmly and tenderly. Its remembrance, we hope, will ever improve us.

In a postscript, dated January 13, Mr. Hunt adds, "Our repairs are finally completed. We should have sailed to-day, had the wind been favorable. We hope to get on our way early Monday morning." The health of the missionaries does not appear to have suffered from the discomforts, necessarily attendant upon a storm al sea.

South Africa.

LETTER FROM DOCT. ADAMS, MAY 30, 1843.

Introductory remarks-Hospitality-Wild Fig-tree.

THE station occupied by Doct. Adams is at Umlazi, near Port Natal. The changes which have taken place in that vicinity, within the last few months, have been unfavorable, in some respects, to the labors of a missionary. But the number of Zulus to whom Doct. Adams and Mr. Grout-who is stationed at Umgeni-have access, is constantly increasing. Since the overthrow of Dingaan, this people, weary of the oppressions of his successor, have been constantly escaping from their own country, and taking refuge near Port Natal. By a letter of Mr. Grout, under date of Nov. 15, it appears that within a short distance of Umlazi there were, at that time, "nearly or quite fourteen thousand" Zulus; while there were "about ten thousand" in the vicinity of Umgeni. In approaching these, and making known to them the gospel, the missionaries have found no serious embarrassment; and the commotions and changes which have hitherto retarded, to some extent, the mccessful prosecution of their labors, have now, it would seem, passed away. In relation to this point, the letters of Mr. Grout, which will follow the present communication, contain very satisfactory intelligence.

It will be remembered that Mr. Grout, who was formerly stationed in the Zulu country, felt himself obliged to relinquish his labors there, in con-

If | pandi. Doct. Adams has been desirous of ascertaining whether this prince could not be induced to look with more favor upon the labors of a missionary; and he resolved, therefore, to pay him a visit at his capital. The present letter gives an account of the journey, and its results. He left Umlazi on the 8th of May, 1843.

I crossed the Tugela on the 10th; and about sunset I reached a large town, the residence of Nongalaza, who commanded the army of Umpandi on the occasion of the defeat and route of Dingaan. He is an induna of high rank, and governor of the district in which he resides. He was not at home; but his principal wife gave me a cordial welcome, replying, when I asked if I could lodge in the town, "Do you ask if you can stay here? Is not this town yours, and all there is in it? are we not your people? And do you ask me if you can stay here?" I was soon surrounded by a multitude of men, women, and children who were so noisy and cla-morous in their greetings, that I was glad to retire to the hut designated for my accommodation.

The station Ginani was in this neighborhood, and the walls of Mr. Champion's house are still standing. The door of my hut is a shutter from one of its win-I found on inquiry that the people remembered Mr. Champion, and had not forgotten his instruction. During the brief period of his labors here, he succeeded, to considerable extent, in winning the confidence and good will of the people of this district; and He who has said, "My word shall not return unto me void," may cause the seed then sown, though it remain long buried, to spring up and bear fruit to the honor and glory of his name.

Mr. Adams continued his journey on the following day, taking a more direct route than "the wagon road," and one seldom travelled except by the natives. About mid-day, he rested under the shade of a wild fig-tree.

My attendants soon relieved it of a portion of its burden. The fruit resembles that of the common fig-tree in size and appearance; but its taste is dry and insipid, though the natives are very fond of There are several species of the wild fig in this country, one of which resembles the celebrated banyan tree of the East, and is remarkable for the manner of its propagation. The fruit, about the size of large cherries, is eaten, when ripe, by birds; and the seeds are casually lodged in the forks or small cavities of other trees, where decayed and moistened leaves fursequence of the tyrannical proceedings of Um- nish soil sufficient for their germination.

From the spot where they fall, shoots spring out, and traverse the trunk and branches, upward and downward, in a spiral direction, rapidly increasing in number, size, and strength, until those below reach and penetrate the ground, and those above put out branches and leaves. The original tree thus becomes enclosed in a net-work of strong bands, which, as their growth advances, meet and consolidate, embracing the trunk so firmly that its circulation is checked, and of course its growth is impeded; branch after branch decays and falls to the ground, until finally it is entirely supplanted, root and branch, by the stranger which it had nourished and developed. The branches of this tree send off fibres or roots to the ground in the same manner as the banyan; and whenever the bark is cut or bruised, fibres shoot out and extend upwards and downwards upon the trunk and branches. We have several of these trees upon the mission premises at Umlazi; they are beautiful in appearance, and useful for shade.

The Capital—Interview with Umpandi— Result.

Doct. Adams spent the night at a considerable town which he found upon his route. "The headman, an induna," he says, "received me very cordially, and appeared gratified to have me for his guest. A fat cow was soon brought, which he presented to me for slaughter. I would gladly have dispensed with this act of hospitality; but I could not well refuse, without giving offence. The cow was accordingly slaughtered by my men, and in the morning nothing was visible of ner but the skin, and a small portion of the flesh which they had reserved for the way."

It was not till the morning of the 15th,—the Sabbath having intervened,—that Doct. Adams reached the capital of the Zulu country.

Isikhlebe is situated about two hours' ride from the site of the former capital. It contains, as I should judge, from 800 to 1,000 houses; these will accommodate 5 or 6,000 people. On my arrival I was informed that the king was superintending the building of a new military town, ten or twelve miles distant. A messenger was immediately despatched to inform him of my arrival, and the next morning he sent for me to visit him. When I rode up to the gate of the town where he had taken his temporary quarters, I was met by several izinduna, who recognized me, and whose kind greetings and cordial welcome assured me that I was among friends.

I found the king sitting in a large arm chair, in the centre of the cattle fold. As I approached him, he extended his hand, grasped mine, and, laughing heartily, said he was very glad to see me. After a few moments conversation, he ordered his servant to prepare houses for my accommodation, and I was soon conducted to them; but before leaving him, I mentioned that I had come to talk with him on the subject of our mission in his country, and that, if it was convenient, I would call on him the next day for that purpose. The next day, however, the servant informed me that the king was very busy with his building operations, and would see me on the following morning.

At the time appointed he sent for me, and I at once stated to him the object of my visit. When the subject of resuming the mission in his country was mentioned he pointed emphatically in the direction of the old station, and said, "The missionary came to me, and I welcomed him. and allowed him to select a location where he pleased. He built there, I told the people to go to meeting and attend to his instructions. But the people soon began to call themselves the people of the missionary, and refused to obey me; I had no authority over them, they cast off their allegiance to their king, and were of no use to me. And after a while the missionary, with my people and cattle, left the country. Those who remain in that region are good for nothing; they are of no use to me. The missionary should have told the people in the beginning that he could not be their captain. I have been obliged to kill several of those people, and much mischief has resulted from the mission establishment there." He mentioned several instances of his having given orders to the people, in the neighborhood of the station, which they refused to obey, alleging that they belonged to the missionary.

The missionary referred to in the foregoing remarks, is Mr. Grout. The reader will be slow to believe that he was guilty of any undue interferance with the prerogatives of Umpandi. We can easily suppose that a jealous and tyrannical prince might misinterpret and misrepresent acts which were perfectly innocent.

In reply to Umpandi's statement, I said as much as my knowledge of the facts in the case would enable me. I then spoke to him of God, his Word, his will that all people should be in-

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structed, and the results of such instruc- | the king, izinduna, and people, with uniform kindthat it was God's command that the peoand that I hoped he would not say that tain." his people should not be taught, and try to shut God's Word out of his country. I mentioned that the object of missionaries was simply to teach; not to be captains, or have authority over the people, or interfere in the government. He istened attentively while I was speaking, and when I concluded, he replied, "I have heard you. I have no objections to God's Word. We wish to live according to it. My izinduna are not with me now, and I cannot decide this matter of myself. I will assemble my chief izinduna to-morrow morning, and lay the subject before them." He designated a town, distant about an hour's ride, as the place where he should meet his izinduna, and proposed to have me accompany him in the morning; but as I expressed a desire to go immediately, he sent a man with me, with orders to the induna of the town to take good care of me, and on reaching the place, I found him attentive and obliging.

The king arrived about ten o'clock on The consultathe following morning. tion was held soon after; and about noon several of the izinduna called upon me to communicate the result. They went over the same ground that the king had gone over the day before. I talked to them much in the same strain as I did to the king, and then told them that I wished to know whether we could be allowed to live in the country, and teach the people God's Word, or not. They went to the king with this question, and soon returned and began to repeat the same complaints; when I interrupted them, and inquired if they had anything to say which I had not already heard. They replied that they had not. They said, however, that they were directed by the king to assure me that he had nothing against me, and hoped I would not be offended; that his heart loved me, etc., etc. This was sufficiently explicit. I immediately sent for my horses, and left on my return. Before my departure, I requested the king and izinduna to consider the subject seriously, and I said that I should still hope that they would consent to allow missionaries to live among them, to teach them God's Word.

Doct. Adams reached home on the 24th, having been absent seventeen days. "While I was in

tions, judgment, and eternity. I told him ness and hospitality. They have learned the power and superiority of white men, and have a ple of all nations should be instructed, respect for them which they did not once enter-

> Umpandi is much milder in his government than his predecessor was. common people enjoy many more privileges, and are under less restraint. stances of the indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants of towns, so common during Dingaan's reign, are now very rare, if indeed they are known at all.

> It is said that Umpandi has a younger brother whose claims to the kingdom are stronger than his, and that he has an influential and powerful party to support his claims. Emigration continues, and perhaps the time is not very distant when the nation will be resolved into its original elements; - the different tribes of which it is now composed, separating, and adhering to their respective chiefs. There seems now to be a tendency to this result.

Doct. Adams says, in conclusion, "It is my impression that the door to the Zulus will be again opened to the missionaries before long."

LETTERS OF MR. GROUT.

Natal a British Colony-The Zulus.

THE changes which have been mentioned on a preceding page, are described in the following extracts. The first of these extracts is from a letter, dated May 30, 1843.

We now learn that the British Government, at one time, ordered Natal to be vacated by the troops; but immediately, on receiving farther intelligence, it resolved upon making it a colony. commissioner of inquiry is daily expected here to prepare for putting the place under a governor. The minutes of the governor of the Cape Colony, read to his council upon the reception of dispatches from home, have arrived. In them it is announced that no laws will be allowed in the Natal colony, which shall conflict with the following regulations. 1. No distinction shall be founded upon color. 2. No attack shall be made upon any people without the colony by one or more persons, not acting under the direction of the colonial government. 3. Slavery shall not be tolerated in any form. It is intimated that some sort of legislathe Zulu country," he says, "I was treated by tion will be allowed the people; but

nothing is to be law that shall not be sanctioned by the governor, who is to be appointed by her Majesty's government. Nothing has been said from which we can infer whether the natives will be permitted to remain where they are, or whether they will be put upon a place allotted to them.

The prediction respecting Umpandi, contained in the following paragraph, is already fulfilled.

In reference to the Zulus, I feel just as I did when I left them. Though their king is at present unwilling that the principles of peace and righteousness and good will shall be preached to his people, he cannot long prevent it. He is so near Natal, and must be influenced so much by the government here, that he must soon allow it. Doct. Adams was of opinion that another visit to Umpandi soon might perhaps obtain his assent. We are assured that Major Smith, now in authority here, will recommend us to Umpandi, and we do not wish him to do more. Sir Andreas Stoikinstrom, who, it is now believed, will be the first governor of this colony, is a native of the Cape Colony, well acquainted with missionary operations, a personal friend of Dr. Philip, and will, we have no doubt, do any thing in his power to promote our object.

But if we cannot go to the Zulu country just yet, Doct. Adams and myself are now in a more dense population than, in all probability, we shall ever be after we shall have removed from our present location; and our intercourse with them is perfectly free. My audience varies, in fair weather, from two to eleven hundred; and I doubt whether the greater number is a quarter of the people within four miles of me. Our school is limited to about twenty-five for want of accommodations.

Umpandi-Natives at Natal.

The subjoined extract is from a letter, dated July 13.

Since my last, events have begun to take place which I anticipated sooner. A woman of consequence has left Umpandi, with all her people and cattle,-some two or three thousands of each,and come this side of the Tugela. Umpandi, hearing that the people were getting tired of his government, and wished one of his brothers in his place, sent his army and put to death the brother, his mother, his children, and every person has requested that an agent from govern-

living with him. It is said by those who have left the country that many more will soon follow. It is the common opinion that the Zulu nation, as such, will soon be broken up.

In the mean time, things unlooked for by us are taking place among the natives here. The English government has sent a commissioner of inquiry to Natal, for the purpose of investigating the state of things, and making a report thereon to the government. The disposal of the natives in this region was one subject of inquiry. Doct. Adams and myself have seen him, and he appears to have made up his mind already in reference to them. Mr. Cloete, the Commissioner, thinks that justice, the good of the natives, and the easy government of them, require that they should be kept in smaller bodies, in some four or five places, nearly where they now are. Of his own accord he proposed that Umlazi be one of those places, and Umgeni, where I am, another. He has requested Doct. Adams and my. self to suggest other places in the regions proposed. He says that he would have, if possible, one or more missionaries at each location; and he is sure that the government will do all in its power to induce the people to conform to the instructions of the missionaries. The design is to make the land, upon which the people live, their own, and to protect it from the interference of the whites.

Prospects of the Mission.

Under date of November 15, Mr. Grout gives the following account of the wide field which is open to the missionaries.

There are about ten thousand inhabitants as near me as the people of a New England preacher are to him; and Doct. Adams has nearly or quite fourteen thousand within the same distance. Our intercourse with them is as free as that of a preacher at home. Though we are obliged to meet upon the Sabbath under the influence of a scorching African sun, for the want of a house to worship in, we have, on an average, some four or five hundred hearers, and sometimes more than a thousand. We might establish schools to any extent. For anything that appears, we might, in a few years, make this a reading people; and why not a Christian people like the Sandwich Isl-

Messengers from Umpandi are now at Natal, and I have to day heard that he

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that he would now be glad to have a in one or two instances. found that he cannot retain his authority and his people, if he continues his old policy, and he is giving it up. Umpandi cannot long shut us away from his people, if he does from himself. We have now a more favorable field for labor than we should have in Umpandi's country; and there is not the slightest doubt that we can go to his people as soon as we have the men and the means.

Slam.

LETTER FROM MR. CASWELL, APRIL 1, 1843.

The Panic-Imprisonment of Mo.

A LETTER from Mr. Caswell was published in the October Herald, giving an account of a new and unexpected hinderance to the vigorous prosecution of their work. A misunderstanding arose between the English and the Siamese in 1842, which, for a time, operated injuriously upon the plans of the missionaries. The present communication brings down the history of this affair to a later date.

For some weeks past the panic has been gradually subsiding. We now have frequent applications for tracts at We now our houses, and Doct. Bradley distributes many at the tract house, though by no means as many as before the excitement. We trust that the Lord will bring glory to his name out of this movement. already see much occasion for thankfulness. The state of religious feeling in the mission has been better for some weeks past than it had been for a long time before. About three weeks since, there were several days when there seemed to be more of that struggling, intense spirit of prayer, which we commonly see at the out-breaking of a revival in the United States, than I have witnessed be-fore in Siam. We hoped the Lord was coming to turn back our captivity, and grant us the joy of seeing souls converted. But for some reason, we know not what,-except that whatever fault there is must be with us,-this intense spirit of prayer did not continue long. It has, however, left a sweet savor behind it, for which we have great reason to be thankful. We have thought that we could discern more of a wakeful attention to religion on the part of some in the employment of the mission, than is usual; not yet at liberty.

ment may be located near him, and also | but there has been nothing marked except

In the annual report of the mission, published in the August Herald, it was stated that Mo, a Siamese who was admitted to the Church in March, 1842, had become implicated in an unhappy affair, the precise character of which had not been ascertained. Mr. Caswell now gives the following account of his arrest and imprisonment.

Mo has been in prison for three or four months. Could we feel that he is imprisoned for righteousness' sake, we should rejoice in the fact. But while we have not evidence that this is the case, neither have we evidence of his having been guilty of any flagrant crime. far as we can learn, his offence was being found in company with some young men, who were active in a case of assault and battery. He was probably imprisoned for the sake of extorting money.

We have done what we felt it proper to do, to obtain his liberation. For most of the time he has been overseer of a band of prisoners at their work. From his reception into the church to his imprisonment, he generally appeared as well, as to outward conduct, as we could reasonably expect, considering the low state of religious feeling in the mission, and also that all his companions are impenitent and heathen. But for a few weeks before he was seized, he manifested unusual fondness for the society of some wild young men, and unusual desire to be absent evenings at public plays. And, indeed, we have never seen those decided evidences of spirituality in him which we desire in true converts.

Whether he shall finally prove to be a true Christian or not, we trust that good will come from his making a public profession of religion. It will convince the Siamese of what we have never been able to convince them by bare declarations of of ours, that they must not expect to improve their worldly circumstances by uniting themselves to us. They cling to the idea, to the last, that if they join us we shall redeem them from slavery, or in some other wav benefit them. Under some other way benefit them. different circumstances, we should have been glad to give Mo the money necessary to obtain his release. But the case being as it is, we have not dared to go farther than to offer to advance the amount on condition that his master would promise that he should come and work out the full sum in the printing office. This he has promised; but for some reason Mo is The conclusion of the letter is as follows:

We much desire to behold a church gathered from among this people. For this we long, for this we pray; as yet, however, we are not permitted to see our desire gratified. But the way is preparing. The gospel is preached more and better every year. The translation of the Bible and the preparation of necessary tracts advance more and more efficiently The confidence of the every year. Siamese in their own religion is becoming weaker, and their views of the Christian religion clearer. We cannot doubt that there will yet be a glorious harvest in this kingdom. Pray for us that we faint

GENERAL LETTER FROM THE MISSION, JULY 1, 1843.

Changes-Introduction of the Press.

THE mission at Siam was commenced in July, 1834. Although our brethren who have gone to that field, have seen less fruit of their labor than some others, they are able, from time to time, to chronicle important changes, and to feel that a brighter day is advancing. In the present communication, they have grouped together a few of the signs which indicate that still greater changes may be confidently expected.

1. When the first missionaries arrived, it was extremely doubtful whether anything like a permanent settlement could be made. So great was the jealousy of foreigners then that, it was said, if there had been one or two more, they would not have been suffered to remain. But we have been permitted not only to remain in this land, where the word of one man is law; we have also had the happiness of having our number increased, from time to time, so that the missionaries of three Boards are now quietly pursuing their labors here, and it is believed any number might join us without exciting the jealousy of the people.

2. When the first missionaries came here, they deemed it imprudent to bring a press; and it was not till some time had elapsed that they had an old press, and a small font of Siamese type, sent on experiment. The first printing was done secretly by themselves. Now there are four excellent presses in operation, with three fonts of Siamese type of different sizes. One of these fonts, with characters of a much smaller size and more correct

labor expended on it by Mr. North of Singapore, was lately finished here. Another improved font is now in progress at our type foundery. One font, in possession of our Baptist brethren, which was commenced at Penang, under the superintendence of Siamese sent by Chau-Fa-Yai, has been completed here. This royal personage has himself an excellent press and a number of fonts of Roman type, with the moulds and matrices complete. He has also constructed a new set of characters for printing the Bali.

By means of these facilities now enjoyed by the different missions, "thousands of evangelical tracts, nearly the whole of the New Testament, the book of Genesis, together with a pretty full history of the most important events recorded in the Bible, from the Creation to the time of Solomon, in five volumes, have been printed and circulated."

Influence of Commerce-New Party of Priests.

3. Another circumstance worthy of notice, is the increase of intercourse between Siam and Christian nations. From the revolution in 1690, when the French, who had previously carried on a considerable trade, were compelled to leave the country, the intercourse with Christian nations almost entirely ceased. No successful attempt was made to renew this intercourse till 1822, when Mr. Crawfurd was sent by the Governor General of India on a special embassy, for the purpose of removing all obstructions to commerce. In this he was in some measure successful; and a treaty was afterward concluded between Siam and England by Maj. Burney. Notwithstanding this, however, there was only now and then, and at long intervals, an arrival of an English or American vessel. When the first missionaries arrived, and for some time subsequently, only three or four square rigged vessels visited Siam annually, and these were generally owned and manned by Mohammedans. Not a single square rigged vessel was owned by the Siamese.

Now there are frequent arrivals of such vessels; fifty-one have been reported during the two last years. Those owned by native Mohammedans are now generally commanded by English officers. The market is well supplied with European goods. The consequence has been that the Siamese have obtained more correct views of foreign nations, and have supplied themselves with many articles of form than any before in use, after much utility and comfort. This is particularly the case with the nobles and the wealthy ting on chairs instead of mats, etc. classes. The superiority of European vessels has induced the Siamese to build a number after improved models; and in order to sail them successfully, many have paid some attention to navigation and the sciences connected with it, acquired only from foreigners or from This change has mainly foreign books. been effected by his Royal Highness, Prince Chau-Fa-Noi, and P'ra-Nai-Wai, formerly Coon Sit,-the former of whom has, in addition to an excellent set of nautical instruments, a good library of books in the English language. Ten books in the English language. square rigged vessels, some of them of a large size, have been built under the superintendence of the above named persons, and others are in progress. Siamese recently made a successful voyage to Singapore with one of these vessels, commanded and manned by Siamese; and another has since returned from Bombay and Ceylon, having only a foreigner for a captain; the latter vessel has already sailed for China, and is to be followed by another in a few days.

This increasing intercourse with Christian nations is interesting from the fact that no heathen nation has ever been able long to sustain idolatry in such circumstances. It may have become infidel, or atheistical; but the grossness of idol worship does not long withstand even the light of science. Those who can, by taking an observation of the sun, determine the latitude and longitude of the place where they are, and can calculate the convexity of the ocean and earth, will not long believe in a system of religion which teaches that the earth is a plain, and the sun revolves around it daily, and sets behind a mountain higher Since our publication of than the moon. an almanac to which is appended a brief outline of astronomy in Siamese, many have expressed to us their doubts respecting their own system. One, the royal personage before mentioned,—who has erhaps more influence than any other in the priesthood, who is frequently called upon to examine candidates for the priestly office, particularly the sons of the nobles, -has unreservedly declared to us that the Siamese system of astronomy is utterly untenable.

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4. Another fact of interest has lately come to our knowledge. It is the rise of a new party in the priesthood, who reject as spurious a large number of what were considered their sacred books, and adopt some customs more in accordance with

The other party still adhere to the whole as formerly. The new party we denominate liberal, from the fact that, after the recent panic, this class of persons and those connected with them were for sometime almost alone in seeking or receiving our books. A number of the head priests of the wats, belonging to this class, have repeatedly sent and requested of us a full set of all our publications, frequently specifying all the portions of the Bible. A number of the other priests, belonging to these wats, have made similar requests; and some of them have, with apparent sincerity, stated to us that they had doubts respecting their own system, and wished to examine more fully the principles of the Christian religion. Some of the nobles, the founders and patrons of these wats, have also requested books of us, and it was with much pleasure that we were able to supply them with so large a por-tion of the word of God. The royal priest above mentioned and many others of the greatest power and influence in the kingdom belong to the liberal party; and their number is constantly increasing.

Borneo.

LETTER FROM MR. DOTY, AUGUST 17, 1843.

Station among the Dyaks.

THE mission at Borneo, it will be remembered, has now two stations, one at Pontianak and the other at Karangan. Messrs. Doty and Pohlman, residing at the former place, devote their time to the Chinese of Borneo; while Messrs. Youngblood and Thomson are beginning to make known the gospel to the Dyaks. The letter of Mr. Doty presents a general view of the state of things in both branches of the mission. The health of the missionaries and their families has been "almost uninterrupted."

Since the beginning of this year, our new Dyak station has been occupied. Mr. Thomson, with his family, removed to Karangan and entered his house, having only one room enclosed, in Mr. Youngblood and family January. followed in March, and occupied a part of Mr. Thomson's dwelling, while his own leaf-thatched and bark-covered cottage was preparing for his reception.

Mr. Thomson, with native help, has those of enlightened nations, such as sit- commenced the preparation of an elemen-

tary book, also the translation of portions of the Bible. Oral instruction and worship in the Malay have been attended to, as opportunity offered, especially as a Sabbath exercise. So far as we have heard, there have been no marked indications of special encouragement. General appearances, however, are favorable. Our brethren have gained more and more upon the confidence of the Dyaks, who often show them tokens of friendly regard. But it is quite manifest that not much can be effected among them, until the laborer shall have gained a command of their language,-an attainment, without the help of books and qualified teachers, not easily made. It is the opinion of the brethren that the language is rather difficult of acquisition. When we last heard from the brethren, they were going on as usual. Mr. Youngblood was about to enter his own cottage in the wilderness.

Pontianak-Public Worship-Schools.

As to our labors in Pontianak, we have little that is new to communicate. Every Sabbath, we have our Chinese service at which we preach the gospel to the pupils in our schools, their teachers, and to all others whom we can induce to attend. Of the latter, however, there are comparatively few, and they are generally from a distance, and have come to this place on business. Of the Chinese who live here, many are of a different dialect from that spoken by us; -and of those who are not, few can be induced to leave their money seeking schemes, for one hour in seven days, to think of their eternal interests. We have also continued to distribute tracts to those who can read, as opportunity offered. Just now we are supplying with the word of life numbers who are about to leave for their native land.

There are two schools at Pontianak, one for girls and the other for boys. The former has nine pupils; "five of whom are bound for a term of three or four years;" it is under the care of Mr. Pohlman, who daily spends three hours in the school. Half an hour, morning and evening, is spent in religious exercises.

In the month of March, the girls took possession of a commodious school-house, erected for their accommodation. building is divided into three apartments, -a school room, a large bed room, and an eating room. This is their own home, and they are required to keep it clean, on his way to Borneo, on the 16th of September.

under penalty of correction. Two of the girls, by turns, attend to their own cooking. The food is simple, consisting of rice, vegetables, and fish.

While they are with us, attending to their studies and other duties, the girls appear happy; and sometimes, when we urge the claims of a personal interest in Christ, the elder children manifest much seriousness. But when they go home,—as they are allowed to do once in two weeks,—it is often difficult to get them back. This we attribute to the influence of their mothers and grandmothers, who often claim two or three nights, instead of one, the time granted. In time, however, by perseverance, faith. and prayer, we hope to overcome all obstacles, and not only succeed in gaining the entire confidence of the parents, but, by the blessing of God, become instrumental in leading many of these young immortals to glory.

The boys' school, under the care of Mr. Doty, has eleven pupils, "nine of whom are bound by written contract to remain with us a term of years varying from six to ten."

The daily worship with them is the same as in the girls' school. In the morning I usually spend one hour with each of the two classes, and at night, one hour with them altogether, exercising them in reading English and translating into Chinese. In the middle of the day, they have an exercise in writing English. They prosecute their Chinese studies with their teacher during the remainder of the day,-being about six hours.

My aim is to make all their studies have a moral bearing upon their minds, and to excite them to think and examine for themselves. Some of the older boys have a pretty good theoretical knowledge of the great and vital doctrines of Christianity. They know the truth and their duty. But I have no evidence of any saving influence on their hearts. Seriousness is often manifested by some of them while listening to the gospel; but it is as the morning cloud and early dew. We are truly made to feel that vain are all our efforts, unless the Lord shall appear for us. May we soon be brought to such a position before God, as may render it consistent with his glory to grant us the promised Spirit! Then will this moral desert bud and blossom as the

Mr. Steele sailed from Batavia for Singapore,

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LETTER FROM MR. TRACY, OCTOBER 11, 1843.

Sabbath Attendance-Help needed-Suicide.

MR. TRACY is stationed at Terumungalum. This communication is his semi-annual report. The care of the Seminary at this place, in addition to the ordinary duties of a missionary, devolves upon him alone. The reader will not be surprised, therefore, to find that he feels himself unequal to the discharge of all the duties of such a station.

The number present at our Sabbath morning service is seldom less than three hundred, and often it is greater. Most of these, being connected with our schools, are regular attendants. But a Sabbath never passes without our having some strangers present. These, much more frequently than formerly, remain during the whole service; and, both from the close attention and deep interest manifested, as well as from reports which have reached us. I have reason to hope that even these casual visits to the house of God have been the means of leading some to feel as well as to acknowledge the truth. Nearly one hundred of the children who attend, come from villages at a distance of three and five miles; and though their attendance has not been strictly required, it has been constantly on the increase.

The distribution of books and tracts has been continued at this station, and in the surrounding country. Native assistants and catechists, however, have been the sole agents in this work. Mr. Tracy has been unable to devote any time to tours among the villages, in consequence of the pressure of his engagements at the station.

Every where there has been, and still is, a wide door open for the distribution of books and for preaching; but in regard to this last species of labor, the whole district, with its 120,000 or more inhabitants, has been in fact almost entirely neglected during the past year. Within the last few months the pestilence has prevailed extensively, and hurried multitudes to the grave and to the retributions of eternity. Those who remain are without God and without hope in the world, and are rapidly hastening to the same awful doom; and there is no one to stand before them in their downward course,

them to the only way of escape. Miserable in this life, they must be miserable forever. Living without hope, they die without any of its cheering influences; for when the cold dews of death descend upon them, and the gloom of despair enshrouds their souls, there is no one to tell of Him who is "the resurrection and the life." I have hoped for help—for help from America, from somewhere—but none has come; and hope long deferred has wrought its usual effect, and made the heart sick. When therefore the cry is raised, "Watchman, what of the night?" the only answer that can be given, is, "Gross darkness covers the people."

The present number of Tamil schools connected with this station is nine, and the number of scholars is three hundred and fifteen.

Some time since I had occasion to dismiss the monitor of one of the schools for neglecting his duties to attend a heathen festival. Not long afterwards, a woman, a near relative of the boy, came, apparently in great distress, for medicine, stating that he had the cholera. She soon, however, acknowledged, that he had taken arsenic to destroy his life. He was already beyond hope, and before the woman reached home, he was a corpse. His father, who was a gooroo of the shanar caste, and also a native physician, died a few days before. And the treatment which the lad received from his relations drove him to the fatal act, just as the caste were about to install him as priest in the place of his father. Such instances of suicide, in every rank and period of life, are far from being uncommon, and are the legitimate fruits of a system, which teaches that the curse invoked by the suicide is sure to descend in heavy vengeance on the head of every one who, by real or imaginary wrong, has provoked the commission of the murderous act.

Religious Interest—The Seminary.

In the Boarding School, which now contains thirty-five scholars, there has been at different times considerable interest manifested in religious things. A number of the pupils are in the constant and daily habit of social and private prayer, and several have requested admission to the church; but, with one exception, it has been thought best to wait for clearer evidence of a change of heart. none to point out their danger and direct The one who has been admitted, continues to run well, and manifests much | by deep and sincere piety, that our native concern for the salvation of others in the school, and he is, I trust, the means of good to their souls.

The Seminary at Terumungalum was opened, September 1st, 1842. The present number of pupils is thirty. Suitable buildings for this institution are very much needed; but their erection has been hitherto prevented by the state of the treasury.

The diligence and progress of the pupils in study and their general good conduct have given me much pleasure; but the present situation of the seminary is a source of great and constant anxiety. The boys are exposed, by day and night, to evil influences from which it is imposble to guard them. Their accommoda-tions, though the best that the mission can furnish, are altogether unsuitable and insufficient. The best interests of the institution are put in jeopardy, and an amount of watchfulness and anxiety is demanded, sufficient for quadruple the number of boys under more favorable circumstances, without any assurance, moreover, that all may not prove unavailing. On this account we have been earnestly looking for the permission, so long since requested, to erect suitable buildings in a proper location; and we cannot but feel that every day's delay is an evil of serious magnitude.

As before remarked, I have necessarily left much undone that ought to have been done. The students, on leaving the Seminary, will be immediately exposed to the cavils and subtilties of Papists and Mohammedans, as well as of idolatersespecially of the former, who, with the usual activity and cunning of Jesuits, have girded themselves to contest with us every inch of ground. It is very desirable, therefore, that those who go out from us to fight the battle, should be furnished with suitable weapons. But hitherto this has been entirely out of my power.

A still greater trial has been, that I

have not been able to pay that attention to the spiritual interests of my charge which I have wished. Our heart's desire and aim-I speak of myself not only, but of the whole mission,—are to raise up young men, filled with the love of God, and qualified, by example as well as by precept, to preach the gospel of Christ,-and this from an experimental acquaintance with its preciousness, rather than from a patam passes directly south and in front mere intellectual conviction of its superiority over heathenism. It is not so much bazar. It will probably, in a few years, by great talents or extensive learning, as be carried forward towards Elephant

assistants will be made useful in building up the kingdom of Christ. They must become eminent in grace before they can be eminent in usefulness; and in order to this, every means must be put in requisition, in season and out of season. Individually and collectively must they be watched over and guided and entreated and instructed, till they grow up to "the measure of the stature of the fulness of But how can one alone do this, Christ." pressed down with a multitude of secular cares, and harassed with innumerable trials, which leave him scarcely time to read his Bible, and tend greatly to unfit him for meditation and prayer? It is quite impossible. He must keep well his own vineyard before he can properly watch over others. My own deficiencies in this respect cry out against me, and my heart often sinks at the prospect; but I see not how it can be otherwise till our feeble mission is reinforced, and more laborers are sent to share in our work. and relieve some of our burdens.

Ceplon.

JOURNAL OF MR. WHITTELSET.

Chavacherry - Depredations of White Ants.

THE Herald for May, 1843, contained several extracts from the first journal which Mr. Whitelsey transmitted to this country. It was stated at the close of that communication that he had been appointed to the vacant station at Chavacherry, once the residence of Doct. Scudder, and afterwards of Mr. Hutchings. The present journal begins with Mr. Whittelsey's removal to that station, and it comes down to the time of his return to Manepy.

Jan. 17, 1843. To-day we have commenced our residence at Chavacherry. The house, as at Manepy, is attached to the church. As we are near the water, and as the front of the house is exposed to the south-west winds in summer, it is favorably situated for coolness and comfort. The church walls are lower than those at Manepy; but the space within will hold nearly double the number of people.

The macadamized road from Jaffnaof us, terminating a few rods east at the 1844.

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miles of the deepest sand, will render our situation here far pleasanter than it was to our predecessors. Directly opposite, across the road, is the house formerly used as a parsonage, but now occupied by the District Judge. His court-house is a little to the west. This court brings to Chavacherry a few proctors and others of Portuguese or Dutch The Portuguese descendants differ little in color from the Tamil people, though distinguishable by dress and generally by physiognomy; and both classes are sunk, with few exceptions, it is feared, as low or lower in morals than the natives. To the north-west of the station is a small village of about twenty families of Tamilians; while most of the population to be reached by the missionary lies at the distance of two, three, and more miles.

As the station at Chavacherry had been unoccupied for some time, Mr. Whittelsey found it necessary to make some repairs. A frequent source of injury to buildings in Ceylon, is referred to in the following extracts.

23. I am attending to the repairs upon some of the houses of our assistants. In one instance an entire side wall had passed so entirely into the possession of the white ants, that it had to be dug down, and replaced with new Nearly two bushels of the nest,-"old boiled rice," as the natives call it,-were taken out. This is a curious substance, reminding one of the honey-comb, but often crumbling to

pieces on the slightest touch.

The whole walls and floor of the church teem with these ants. We often see their covered trains of red earth running for yards up and down the walls, contrasting strangely with the white-washed surface. In one corner are incipient ant-hills, which they continue to renew as often as destroyed, till the nests are dug out. On some wet mornings, the floor near the hills is seen covered with hundreds of small hollow tubes, the work of these ants, shooting up two, six, or even eight inches, and sometimes with branches, as though the sand itself had begun to vegetate. In consequence, old mats cannot be left spread a night without hazard. Where the evening before no one would have supposed there was any danger, I have found, on rolling up a mat, thousands at their work, and detected them threading their little paths, girl was playing, and the father was

Pass, and be ultimately continued to and beginning their work of destruction.

Trincomalie. This road, substituted for Within five minutes they have entirely disappeared, and all we see, beside the remains of their broken paths, are two or three little holes not much larger than a pin's head.

Superstition-Intercourse with the People.

Mr. Whittelsey found the inhabitants at Chavacherry "far behind those at the older stations." This is seen particularly in the little interest which is taken in education. The English school mentioned in the following extract, had been recently transferred to the station from Mesaly, two and a half miles distant.

March 18. A man came this morning, wishing to put two of his children into the English school. On being told that he might bring them on Monday, he said he would if it was a favorable day. These auspicious days are determined by the chirping of lizards, the hooting of owls, and the songs of birds, as well as by their vedas. Thus there are days when rice must not be sown, when a cow may not be removed to another yard, and when a man must not be shaved. tried to press the man with the absurdity of being governed by these superstitious notions. He did not seem perfectly willing to defend them, but replied that in this "iron age," men are liars, and the lizards do not lie. He finally admitted that the signs sometimes failed. went away, promising to send his sons on Monday.

The children were not sent, however, either because the day was unpropitious, or more probably, because of the indifference of the father to their education.

Under date of April 28, Mr. Whittelsey mentions a visit from Christian David, a Tamilian, formerly a pupil of Swartz, and long a preacher of the gospel. He is now about seventy years of age. He has retired on a pension from the English government.

May 14. In the afternoon I went among the people with my assistants. In the afternoon I went Meeting a man, I asked if I might say a word or two to him. "Yes." Have you a soul? "I don't know." Where will you go when you die? "I don't know." Are you not a sinner? "I don't know, I want to be gone."

We presently entered a yard, neatly swept, containing three or four houses. Several women were sitting on the ground, cutting up jack fruit. A little

carrying about a child in the usual dress sometimes bowing in their own style by and method, that is entirely naked and giving the head a curious twist towards astride his hips. While we talked the one shoulder, and canting the chin towomen continued their work, and appeared half curious, half bashful. The father, joined by another man from a neighboring yard, talked flippantly, and seemed disposed to cavil. The stranger artificial. These are used for irrigation for and bathing. In one of these I recent added, "If we forsake our religion for and bathing. In one of these I recently yours, we shall prove false on four sides, noticed a woman standing with her face to our gods, our gooroos, our forefathers, and our families." Before we left, the owner of the yard, designing to be polite, offered to one of the assistants a cigar and some betel, that he might hand them

Meeting another person whose forehead was completely covered with ashes, and finding that he could read, we gave him a tract called "The Good Way." "Yes, I am walking in a good way; I formerly talked with Mr. Hutchings, and understand the matter wholly." We could obtain no other reply from him than an echo of every question, and an

assent to every proposition.

On entering the yard of a Roman Catholic woman, we asked, do you profess the Christian religion? "Yes." What can you tell us of Christ? "I don't know any thing." Do you go to the temples? "I go once a year to St. Anthony's temple, (about twelve miles to the east,) and pray to St. Anthony, Peter, and Mary." This seemed to be the extent of her knowledge. Such is a specimen of my labors among the people. They listen to what we say as though it were our business to say it, and assent to it all as the easiest and speediest way of getting rid of us.

Morning Walks-Customs-Idolatry.

May 27. In my morning walks it is interesting to thread the many narrow paths that lead from place to place,-the only roads, with here and there an exception, there are. The hedges are often made of live thorns, and other shrubs that put forth a luxuriant growth of leaves, and often support trailing vines. The people that I meet are obliged, by custom and a scrupulous regard to rank, as well as by the necessity of the case, to walk in single file; and on bazar mornings they come along in troops, with huge bunches of plantains on their heads, and other articles for sale. They often seem surprised to see me. The women turn their heads away; the men to the beauty of the person. Other mostly pass with a stare, sometimes place a bright yellow spot of sandal asking, "Where are you going?" and wood on the middle of the forehead, and

to the east, and every now and then bending, and with the palms of her hands pushing the water from before her. She was repeating some muntras that had been prescribed by her gooroo.

To-day I came to a large banyan tree with ten or fifteen trunks, now quite large, and other roots beginning to descend. The main trunk seems to be composed of many smaller trunks twisted and gnarled together. In one of the interstices, I found an earthen lamp, show. ing that the people had been offering their worship to a deity residing in the tree. Under another banyan, even larger than this, I noticed, a few days ago, numerous little holes dug in the ground and used as fire places. In these rice is boiled in honor of the god, and then eaten. Lamps are found under other trees. They are lighted on certain oc-Lamps are found under other casions in the evening. A few weeks since one of these occasions occurred. Returning home just after dusk, I was surprised to notice many little shapties, which had been suddenly erected by the road side, sometimes under the trees, adorned with garlands and gaudily lighted. The roads began to be crowded with people, and ere long I met one or two hundred persons, accompanied by drums and other native instruments of music. Many were carrying torches. In the midst of the crowd, borne on the shoulders of twenty or thirty men, was a god, seated on a prancing wooden horse. They were gaily bearing him to pay a visit to some other deity. The little shanties were for his accommodation and refreshment by the way. The procession stopped at each, while the priests went in, and pronounced their muntras. As I pass and repass daily, I see a brahmin sitting upon his tiger skin, under a tree by the road side, selling holy ashes to the people for whatever they choose to bestow. These are rubbed on the forehead, and sometimes on the breast, neck, and arms. It is considered by many not only as a meritorious act, but as adding

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rub their breasts with the same. This is panies, as occasion required. said to give a pleasant perfume.

Mr. Whittelsey received a call, June 30, from a planter who resided about ten miles east of Chavacherry. He has three hundred coolies in its employment, at six cents per day. He cultivates cotton, and has more than thirty thousand occon-nut trees.

A Burgher-Visit to Poneryn.

July 1. An incident occurred to-day, showing the deplorable ignorance of many of the burghers respecting Christ-ianity. From one of them a note came in this morning, stating that his infant child, two or three days old, was at the point of death, and requesting me to go to his quarters and baptize it. At a subsequent interview he professed himself a member of the church of England, and said he had communed in Jaffna. motive for desiring the baptism of the child was that it might be a Christian. Its baptism, should it die, would place it in an entirely different condition from the unbaptized child of Tamil parents. The Holy Ghost would make it a Christian. His wife he admitted was not pious. Stepping out a few moments, I learnt that he had no wife, and was openly living with the mother of the child.

The following excursion to Poneryn was mentioned in a letter of Mr. Apthorp, published in the last Herald.

Sept. 16. I returned last evening from a four days' missionary excursion to Poneryn, undertaken, fortunately for a beginner, in company with Messrs. Spaulding and Apthorp. Any one would have been amused to see our preparations for the trip. We were going to a region where even the common food-rice and curry-could not be easily obtained; and every thing was to be carried on the heads of coolies. We provided ourselves with baskets of Bibles and tracts, a few changes of clothing, bedding, some chickens, rice and curry stuffs, and cooking utensils. A palankeen chair was in attendance for the tired and sick, if there should be such. When we all reached the ground, we formed a most motley procession numbering twenty-six persons;—three missionaries, six assistants, and the rest coolies and palankeen bear-

The mornings and evenings were spent in passing from house to house, dividing place of Mr. Sourselves into two, three, and more com-

panies, as occasion required. Two or three collections of men and women were made, mats were spread in the shade for them to sit upon, while the missionary seated himself on a rice mortar and addressed them. The population, however, was generally very sparse. At one time I found myself penetrating the uncultivated region bordering on the jungle. Here we noticed the fresh tracks of elephants, one of which must have been a monster, as his track was nearly a cubit long. They had been allured by some palmyra trees in the neighborhood, the fruit of which was now ripe and falling.

In this immediate vicinity, away for half a mile or more from any house, I found a Roman Catholic temple. I received permission from a woman in attendance to enter, on condition of taking off my hat. It was a little room about twenty feet by twelve, with mud walls white-whashed, and a mud floor, having a few poles and other instruments in one corner. In the middle was a screen. Passing behind this we found a coarse pile of chunam and mud, in which were three niches, the two outer ones occupied by small, coarse, and filthy looking figures of Peter and St. Anthony. The middle figure was covered. None but a man was allowed to uncover it. The priest would not come till the next year, and the male attendant was away. the assistants, receiving permission, removed the cloth. It was an image of the virgin Mary and the babe; but the woman knew not the name of the child. About ten rods distant was a dilapidated temple of Pulleyar. No one was near. I crossed the broken mud walls of the outer apartment, and, on peeping through a crack in the door of the inner room, I discovered a disgusting, fat, uncouth, and squat figure of the god, riding on an elephant or a rat, probably the latter.

It cannot but appear passing strange to the people to see a missionary and his attendants enter the compound, speak a few words, and on such a subject, and then pass on. Still they universally received us with kindness and attention. The females were generally exceedingly timid, often running to hide themselves in their dark houses, or behind a screen.

In consequence of the return of Mr. Spaulding, made necessary by the impaired health of his wife, Chavacherry has again become vacant. Mr. Whittelsey, who was temporarily at Manepy in November last, has been appointed to take the place of Mr. Spaulding in the Boarding School at Oodooville.

Mountain Nestorians.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF MRS. LAURIE.

THE purposes of God in respect to the mission to the Mountain Nestorians, are still involved in mystery. The little band of laborers, so frequently and so grievously smitten by their Heavenly Father, has been called to give up another of its members. The death of Mrs. Laurie on the 16th of December was announced, without any additional remarks, in the last number of the Herald. A letter of Doct. Grant, since received, gives the brief account of this melancholy event which will be found below.

Mrs. Laurie was born in Westford, Massachusetts. She was hopefully converted to God in 1836, while a pupil in the Female Seminary at Ipswich. It was not till four years afterwards, however, that she made a public profession of religion in her native town. She embarked from Boston,-with her husband, Rev. Thomas Laurie,-for Mosul on the 27th of July, 1842; she reached her destination on the 11th of November following. Her missionary life, though brief, has been eventful; and it will hereafter be found, without doubt, that she has not lived in vain.

The letter of Doct. Grant, giving the following particulars of Mrs. Laurie's decease, was written on the 16th of December.

You will learn with feelings of the deepest regret, that Mrs. Laurie is no more. About one o'clock this morning, she rested from her labors, after a most painful illness, which she bore with true Christian fortitude, till at length her frail system sunk under her sufferings, and she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, without a struggle or a groan. To her the change is unspeakably blessed, to us inexpressi-bly painful. That she was fully prepared for her summons, we have the most pleasing evidence. To her, though naturally timid, death had no terrors; but to us, to this mission, to the bleeding bosom of her bereaved husband, the stroke seems quite irreparable, save as God in his mercy may vouchsafe his grace and bring light out of darkness.

Such was her extreme prostration that prudential considerations restrained us from allowing any effort to converse while hope remained, and after that had fled, she was no longer able to express those last messages and assurances, so eagerly cherished by surviving friends. But hers was a life that needed no deathbed testimony to her readiness to depart,

Her work was done; a nobler testimony than death-bed triumphs had been given of Christian devotedness in her consecration to one of the most difficult and trying fields in modern missions; and she needs not our poor eulogy to embalm her memory. In her last hours she was mercifully delivered alike from bodily pain, and from mental anxiety; and death to her was but the Savior's welcome to mansions of peaceful, undisturbed repose.

LETTER FROM THE MISSION, DECEMBER 18, 1843.

Healthiness of Mosul-Deaths in the Mission.

THE history of the recent efforts in behalf of the Mountain Nestorians, has been exceedingly trying to the faith of all who have taken an interest in the spiritual welfare of this remarkable people. Two missionaries and two assistant missionaries have been cut off by an early and unexpected death. The very people, moreover, for whom they have put their lives in jeopardy, have been "scattered and peeled" by their foes. It is not strange, therefore, that the brethren who survive, feel some apprehension lest it should be thought expedient to abandon the mission,

For several months, the letters of Doct. Grant and Mr. Laurie have carnestly pleaded for a continuance of the station at Mosul. The grounds of that appeal will be briefly stated on a subsequent page. But they seem to have imagined that the death of Mrs. Laurie, so melancholy and so unlooked for, might produce an impression that Mosul ought be abandoned, if for no other reason, for its supposed unhealthiness. It was to forestall such a conclusion that the following communication was prepared. The reader will peruse it with additional interest, when he is told that it is from the pen of Mr. Laurie. We cannot but admire the sustaining grace which enabled him to write thus, only two days after the death of a beloved wife!

It has pleased our Father in heaven to visit this mission with repeated afflictions. One after another has he taken from our number, and but a remnant is left. It may be that such repeated losses may lead you to suspect some peculiar unhealthiness in our location, or the church at home may be discouraged, or new missionaries may fear to enter a field, so fatal to their predecessors. Such feare we think groundless; and it is to forestall any evil that might grow out of them, that we now solicit your attention to a although this was not entirely wanting. brief review of the past, which, if it does ıt

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tions, will at least show that that cause does not exist in the climate, or any unhealthiness in our present location.

Mosul is celebrated throughout this laces in the country. It is entirely free from malaria; it is subject to no peculiar epidemic; and a goodly portion of its population are hale and vigorous old men. The French and English residents enjoy, for the most part, unusually good health. You will ask then how it is that so many of your missionaries are so soon removed from their labors. We can only answer that such was the will of their Father in heaven.

As to our brother Mitchell and his companion, no one can suppose, for a moment, that either Mosul, or its climate, had any agency in causing their death. He left Aleppo with the ague. Exposure at Mardin brought on a second attack; and an inadvertent exposure to the hot wind of the desert would seem to have been the proximate cause of his decease. Doct. Grant was called, one summer, to three cases in this city, similar to Mr. Mitchell's; and in all of them he effected a rapid and easy cure. You will not forget that he died five days from Mosul. The case of Mrs. Mitchell, brought here on a litter from her husband's death-bed in her condition, is too painful to dwell

on; nor is it necessary to our argument.

As to Mr. Hinsdale, he took a severe cold in the mountains; he was exposed on his return hither; and when he arrived, instead of giving his own case that attention it demanded, he generously devoted himself, night and day, to those whom he found more needy than himself, so that one of those whom he thus kindly attended, frequently begged him to retire and employ some remedy for his own manifest disease. You know the result; he gave his time, his strength, his tenderest attention to others, till, unable to do so any longer, he too lay down never to rise again. We do not say that his care and sickness, just after the removal of Mr. Mitchell, did not weaken his constitution; nor can we affirm that the climate here had nothing to do with the result. But this we can say, that Doct. Grant did not arrive here till it was too late to stay the progress of disease; and yet we cannot murmur at the Providence that kept him away, and brought him to us just in time to save his own life from the plots of our enemies.

With regard to our recent bereavement,

not disclose all the causes of our afflic- | climate had nothing to do with it. But we feel justified in saying that, from our observation of the case, it is likely that the result would have been the same in any climate, or in any conceivable change whole region as one of the healthiest of external circumstances. You will pardon us if we do not now go into details.

It would not prove the unhealthiness of our location, were death again to enter our circle; for we see in ourselves seeds of disease which change of climate have not eradicated. But we are not discouraged. Be our lives longer or shorter, we would still devote them to the cause in which we are now engaged. We feel our responsibility to be greater than ever; but, thank God, our interest in the work is not diminished. And we hope that the church will not forsake this field, when, after such dangers and such sacrifices, the precious harvest seems to be ripening for the reaper.

We would remark, in closing, that every day's experience reminds us of the truth that 'spiritual truths are spiritually discerned;' and we have found, and do still find, that the manifestation of the power of faith in those who have been called away, and the measure of grace that has been bestowed on us who remain, has done more to reveal the hidden mystery of the gospel, than all our other labors. Those who have fallen, have not come here in vain; and futurity may disclose converted souls, dating their first serious impressions from these distresses. We may discover that God designed and accomplished more good by their early removal, than would have resulted from their continued stay. We do not say this at random; we only give utterance to a faith which the appearance and conversation of men has forced upon us, even within the last few days.

LETTER OF DOCT. GRANT, DECEMBER 16, 1843.

Encouragement at Mosul.

In a letter of Doct. Grant, written from the residence of the Nestorian Patriarch on the 30th of October, 1839, he expressed the opinion "that Mosul should be occupied as soon as practicable as a permanent station, with ultimate reference to future labors among the Nestorians of the mountains; while at the same time much good may result from labors among the various classes of Jacobite Syrians, Chaldean and Syrian Catholics, we cannot positively assert that the Yezidees, Jews, and Mohammedans in that wide field." When it was resolved to commence operations in behalf of the Mountain Nestorians, it was thought advisable that the brethren appointed to that work should go, with as little delay as possible, into the midst of the people, and there concentrate their efforts. But owing to the state of the country, it was found necessary to occupy Mosul as a temporary out-station.

state that I am authorized on the part of our most deeply afflicted brother, Mr. Laurie, to say that it is his earnest wish that it should make no difference in your plans regarding us or our field of labor. His own letters will evince his warm attachment to his work, which is increasingly encouraging. His Bible class.—

Recent events, however, have broken up the station at Asheta, and excluded our brethren from the mountains. It is not to be supposed, for a moment, that God designs to withhold his Word from the Nestorians; but in what way he intends to send them the knowledge of his will, his own providence will hereafter declare. In the meantime, it is an important inquiry, "Where shall the missionaries, whose plans have been so unexpectedly and mysteriously deranged, continue their labors?" Thus far they have been detained at Mosul by events beyond their control.

The time has not arrived for a final decision as to what course the missionaries ought to pursue. But in justice to our brethren, it ought to be stated that they are very confident that the Lord has an important work for them to do at Mosul. They are already exerting an influence upon a portion of the inhabitants of that city, which promises the most favorable results. No place presents such facilities for operating upon the different classes of the population which constitutes that part of the Ottoman empire. It is not at all improbable, moreover, that the Turkish government may endeavor to remove the Nestorians from their mountain home to the plains of Mesopotamia. In these circumstances they are very desirous to continue their efforts in a place to which they seem to be shut up, for the present at least, by the providence of God, and where they can calmly watch the future unfoldings of the divine plan.

A single extract from a letter of Doct. Grant will show the views of the missionaries in relation to the continued occupancy of Mosul. The Bible class referred to by the writer, was commenced in September last; it has been sustained with interest to the present time. The "hostile attack from a quarter where we ought to look for better things," will be understood by a reference to the last annual report.

Having been, for the last four days and nights, an anxious and almost constant attendant upon our departed sister, I will only add to the announcement of an event in which I know we shall have your tenderest sympathy, an expression of our unabated desire to be allowed to continue our unworthy labors in this portion of the Lord's vineyard. And lest this new bereavement should affect your decision of this question, I would here

our most deeply afflicted brother, Mr. Laurie, to say that it is his earnest wish that it should make no difference in your plans regarding us or our field of labor. His own letters will evince his warm attachment to his work, which is increas. ingly encouraging. His Bible class, for the present the most efficient mode of preaching,-has sustained a hostile attack from a quarter where we ought to look for better things, without the least diminution of numbers or interest. There is evidently a growing confidence in us and our designs. Some of the clergy, once jealous of our objects, have become our warm friends; and one especially, the highest in rank in the city, formerly a violent opposer, has suddenly become one of our most frequent visitors, after a speedy recovery from fever under my prescriptions. To-day all the priests of the Jacobite church in the city-six in number with a large and respectable concourse of people, attended the funeral of Mrs. Laurie, manifesting a lively concern in our welfare. The Nestorian patriarch, with one of his priests, took part in the funeral services at the church, and pronounced the benediction at the grave.

This leads me to remark further, that the large and increasing number of Nestorians, migrating from the ruined villages of Tiyary into this region, gives an increasing interest and importance to this post. Many of them will fall under an immediate papal influence, which may prove their ruin; while others may be plucked as brands from the burning, and directed into the paths of life, by an agency immediately upon the ground. Remove us from this post, and whence can such an agency be sought?

Broosa.

JOURNAL OF MR. SCHNEIDER.

Introductory remarks-Visit to Moohaliteh.

THE Herald for February contained an account of a tour performed by Mr. Schneider among the villages which lie upon the borders of the lake of Nice. On the 4th of October, 1843, he made a similar visit to five villages lying the west of Broosa. He was accompanied during this excursion, as in the former instance, by a pious Armenian to whom occasional reference is made in the following extracts.

Frequent allusion has been made, in previous

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acider s of 343, to nied nee, numbers of the Herald, to the extent of the reformation which is now going forward among the Armenians of Turkey. Almost every new fact seems to favor the conclusion, that a spirit of inquiry has been aroused in very many places which have never been visited by the missionary. It will be seen that the statements of Mr. Schneider tend to the same result.

The first village to which Mr. Schneider came, was Moohaliteh, which is situated about twelve hours north of west from Broosa. It contains about two hundred and fifty Armenian houses, and a much greater number belonging to the Greeks and Turks. The Greeks have two churches while the Armenians have only one.

I found considerable fear and suspicion among the Armenians of this place,—the result of ecclesiastical opposition. Orders had been given to the teacher not to receive any of our books into the school; and, in consequence of this injunction, he had removed one or two spelling books which had been introduced. Notwithstanding these apparently discouraging circumstances, however, I found some things which were promising. The teacher himself is an enlightened man, and friendly to our operations. Having been sent from Constantinople by a private individual-who is much in fear of ecclesiastical influence, though really friendly to us—to teach the school, he feels obliged to appear to stand aloof, however sincerely he may wish us success. Though he had removed a few books which were in the hands of the children, he was desirous of procuring a few for his own use, and he even advised me to present a copy of the Old Testament and four copies of the New, in Armeno-Turkish, to the school, so that the priests might use them. If they came in the form of a present to the school, he thought no remarks would be made.

A very enlightened Armenian from Constantinople is also spending a short time there. I had a long conversation with him, and was highly gratified with his knowledge of the Scriptures and his correct views of truth. His sojourn there must be favorable. I met also with another inquirer, a native of the place, with whose appearance I was much pleased. He seems to be a simple minded, modest, and humble man, who is interested in the truth. He had previously obtained a few of our books, and he now furnished himself with more. He has a son whom he is desirous of placing in our seminary at Bebek. On the whole, in view of all that I learnt and saw, I was

numbers of the Herald, to the extent of the reformation which is now going forward among the Armenians of Turkey. Almost every new become more visible.

Banderma - Greeks - Armenians.

From Moohalitch Mr. Schneider proceeded to Banderma, which lies on a small bay, about eight hours to the northwest. This village has nearly twelve hundred houses, divided, almost equally, among Mohammedans, Greeks, and Armenians. Having visited the place of worship belonging to the Armenians, Mr. Schneider adds, "I have never seen a church in all this region so free from images."

I was visited by three Greek priests and several other individuals. versed with them on spiritual subjects, and read some passages from the Scrip-tures. They listened respectfully, but most of them seemed disposed to shift responsibility from themselves to others. One said that their not living according to the gospel was owing to the bad government; they had to work so hard and so much to get a living and pay their taxes, that they had no time to attend to the interests of their souls. said that the want of schools was the cause; they were too ignorant. A third said that the fault was with the higher ecclesiastics; they did not set a good example, they were all worldly men, seeking their own pleasure and profit; and if such were their spiritual teachers, how could it be expected that they should be better.

Here also Mr. Schneider found his way hedged up by the prohibitions of the Patriarch and vartabeds.

I had interviews with a few of the leading Armenians, however, on whom a favorable impression was made; and we contrived to distribute a few copies of the New Testament and a few tracts. I found three enlightened Armenians here, one of whom is a temporary resident from Constantinople, and the other two are inhabitants of the place. One of these has been a teacher of the school, but was ejected from the situation because he was "a Protestant." He seems to be awake to the errors and superstitions of his church, and to mourn over its deplorable condition.

our seminary at Bebek. On the whole, in view of all that I learnt and saw, I was encouraged to hope and believe that the houses, at which Mr. Schneider spent a few hours.

He found the church in a very dilapidated condition, and there was "nothing that could be called a school." He had a very interesting conversation with an intelligent resident of Banderma.

Edingik-The Teacher-A Priest.

The next place visited by Mr. Schneider was Edingik. This village is two hours west of Banderma, and has, in addition to four hundred Turkish houses, one hundred and thirty belonging to Armenians. The Patriarch and variabeds had preoccupied the ground.

But there were indications of good even here. The teacher of the school is an enlightened young man from Constantinople. He says he has visited Mr. Dwight, and attended his preaching; and I was informed by another that he was once a member of the school formerly supported by our brethren in the capital. A pious Armenian said of him, "He is a good soul." This remark from such a source, taken in connection with what I heard in other ways, convinced me that his influence is very salutary. He was led to the place by a singular occurrence of Providence, which is a pledge of good.

One of the priests called upon me, and we had considerable conversation together; and I was very much pleased with his appearance. He has evidently read the Scriptures with care; and when I quoted any passage, or presented some important truth, he gave not only a respectful, but, I may say, a solemn attention. I was struck with the impression which the truth made on his mind. It seemed to find a place in his heart. Not that I would infer that he is a truly pious man; (for I did not form a sufficient acquaintance with him to express a decided opinion;) but he seemed quite ready to receive the truth.

Kermatsi-An interesting Conversation.

The last place visited by Mr. Schneider was Kermatsi, twelve hours west of Broosa. It contains eight hundred Mussulman houses, and one hundred Armenian.

We went directly to the abode of an Armenian whom we had previously known, and he immediately sent us the key of his room. The first objects that struck our eye on entering it were a New Testament and Psalter and Prayer Book, with two other books, lying on the table, as though they were in daily use. "This is a good sign," said I to myself. He

soon appeared, and was very glad to see us. He sent word to one of the priest, informing him of our arrival, and before we had finished our evening meal he came. A short time after, three or four individuals more stepped in. The occupant of the room immediately began to make inquiries on various subjects; and so eager was he to improve the time, that he did not even stop to take his regular supper, but hastily ate some dry bread and a few grapes.

His first inquiry was whether we really had reason to expect that Christ's kingdom would prevail universally. I turned to the second psalm, and expounded the passage, "Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance," etc.; and then to the seventy-second psalm, and explained from the eighth verse onward, "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea," etc. He was evidenly delighted to find such precious promiss in the word of God. Another point was the subject of auricular confession; another, the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist; a third, the meaning of the passage, "Whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven," etc., etc.

As I conversed on these and other points, I took occasion to urge on them the great and important truths of the Bible. We spent three successive hour in reading passages of Scripture and in conversation upon them. They all entered into the subjects with much interest, and expressed great pleasure at hearing such important truths. They seemed to be reluctant to leave; and one of them being called away an hour before most of them retired, was so unwilling to go that it was nearly a quarter of an hour before he could be induced to leave.

There are about ten individuals in the place who, on the Sabbath and on feat days, come to the room in which we lodged, and read the Scriptures, and converse upon religious things. On the whole the evening was one of great interest to me. So deeply had my feelings become enlisted that I could sleep but little. The thought that here were eight or ten individuals,-one of them appearing so much like a true Christian, -so much interested in spiritual things, awakened such a variety of reflections in my mind, as to banish sleep. Although I had ridden eleven hours during the day, when I found myself surrounded by these inquirers, I forgot all fatigue, and expeLAY,

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tian, ings, as in ough day, hese expeding ures. Most of these persons are individuals of good standing, and one of them, as I have said, is a priest.

A converted Armenian-Conclusion.

A strong desire was expressed that Mr. Schneider would spend a few days in this place; but he was unable to do so. The native brother who accompanied him, however, remained four days.

He returned with his feelings deeply interested. In the evenings most of them came to his room, and he read the Scriptures to them, and conversed with them on spiritual things. On the Sabbath they came at three different times. "Come read to us, that we may listen," was their request. All seem to manifest a sincere desire to understand the truth more fully; and the beginning which they have made promises, under God, a good result.

Respecting one of these individuals Mr. Schneider makes the following remarks.

He appears to be truly born of the Spirit; of this our native brother, who had the most intimate intercourse with him for a few days, has no doubt. honest and truthful character has gained him the respect of all his nation in the place; and even the Turkish governor of the village has expressed his pleasure in his character and conduct. Many of his nation go to him for the purpose of conversation and consultation; and he always aims to direct their minds, more or less, to serious things. In a quiet and humble way he is endeavoring to build up Christ's kingdom there; and so far as man can perceive, he has had a large share in the producing the interest now existing. He seems to have been especially sent there by the Lord. While his mind has evidently been enlightened by the Spirit, he feels himself very ignorant in divine things, and manifests an ardent desire to become more thoroughly acquainted with

I cannot ascertain that he has ever had any direct communication with missionaries. A remark made by one of their own vartabeds, as he told me, seemed to

make a powerful impression on him. The vartabed said that all the world would finally embrace the gospel. This led him to study the New Testament, and direct his mind to its contents. By studying the Scriptures, with the aid of the Holy Spirit, as there seems to be good reason for believing, he has become a renewed man. How interesting this fact! What an encouragement to continue the distribution of the Scriptures and religious tracts! Who can tell how many of his nation may be, at this very time, in different places, under a similar influence? That many are in this state is highly probable from all that has transpired.

After making some general remarks respecting his efforts to distribute books, etc., and to promote temperance, Mr. Schneider concludes as follows.

It will be perceived from the foregoing statements that in all the places visited by us we found more or less that was interesting. The commencement of what, in its natural tendency, will finally result, with the divine blessing, in the revival of oure religion, seems to be apparent. Though the indications of this are very faint in some cases, yet they exist. Some of the people are evidently reflecting on the errors of their church, and are acquiring an increasing willingness to renounce them. Though little appears on the surface, it is plain that an under current in favor of the gospel has been set in motion. Hence it is obvious that increasing favor to the cause of truth may be expected with every passing year. The Spirit of the Lord is evidently moving on the Armenian mind in various places. Proofs of this are constantly multiplying. And the inference seems to be warranted by facts already ascertained, that in every Armenian community in this empire, to which the influence of our stations and books has reached, there are a few who are beginning to feel the power of the truth, and to seek for the good old paths, which their church has long forsaken.

8

The Lord's Prayer, in NESTOBIAN.

احق دختمها يمججه على هلها محده مهمه، يجوه بودنى المحدد دختمها الد خدد دختمها الد خدد دختمها الد خدد المحدد المحدد

ARABIC-from 1 Peter, ii. 11-14.

اما الاحبا انا اسالكر كالغربا والضيف ان تبتعدوا من الشهوات الجسدانية اللواتي يقاتلن نفوسكم الوليكن بصرفكر بين الامم حسنالكي مما تكلموا عليكر كانكم اشرار وينظرون الي اعمالكر الصالحة يسجوا الله في بوم الافتقاد الما في اختضعوا لجميع خلايق البشر من اجل الله اما الملك فمن اجل سلطامه الفايق الما القواد فمن احل الهم مرسلون من قبله نقمة للذبن يعملون الشرومدحة للذبن يعملون الصالحات

'Bismillah,' with the Ordinals, and other words, as used at the commencement of chapters and books.

بسم اللفال في القلال المالط حد المثل الشنا الثالث الرابع الخصاص الشاس السابع الثنا الناسع العاشر البنا الجن الفصل الكتنا

Miscellanies.

ORIENTAL TYPE.

THE opposite page exhibits a specimen of new feats of Oriental type-Nestorian and Arabicengraved and cast for the missions of the Board by Mr. Homan Hallock, formerly missionary printer at Malta and Smyrna, but now in this country. The following description of the type has been kindly furnished by Dr. Robinson of New York Theological Seminary.

NESTORIAN.

The Nestorian alphabet was first used in printing by the British and Foreign Bible Society, in their edition of the Four Gospels, published in 1829, for the use of the Nestorians and the socalled Chaldeans. It is erroneously named Syro-Chaldaic; being simply the text of the ancient Syriac version printed in the Nestorian character; and having no other connection with the modern vernacular language of that people. It was printed from manuscripts brought home by Mr. Wolff, the Jewish missionary. The types were cut for that work, and were apparently copied from those manuscripts. The alphabet has a general resemblance to the Estrangelo. Wolff found those Christians in a wild and uncultivated state, as they themselves admitted; and this they ascribed mainly to their lamentable destitution of the Scriptures. "But," they said, "we have heard that the English can write a thousand copies in one day. Will they not write several thousand copies, and send them to us?" See Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 1827, p. xlix.

In November, 1840, the press of the American Nestorian mission arrived at Oroomiah, with types obtained from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was immediately put in operation. The modern dialect had already been reduced to writing; and the press was now to the Nestorians a source of inexpressible delight, both as a curionity, and as holding out the pledge of a new era to this people. When the proof sheet of the first tract in the vernacular language was brought and laid upon Mr. Perkins's table-the first sheet ever printed in that tongue-his translators, the priests Abraham and Dunka, were struck with mute astonishment to see their own language in print; and at length mutually exclaimed: "It is time to give glory to God, that our eyes are permitted to behold the beginning of printed books for our people!" Well might they, in the simplicity and sincerity of their hearts, give glory to God; for who can estimate the priceless boon!

To remedy defects which were found in this type, and avoid the great inconvenience and expense which have hitherto attended its purchase

possess a font of type for common printing, Mr. Hallock was authorized to prepare a new font. This was done under the direction and care of Rev. J. Perkins, while in this country, with the assistance of Mar Yohannan. The forms of the letters are copied from the most approved manuscripts. The accompanying specimen is the Lord's prayer in the ancient Syriac, in the Nestorian type. Matt. vi. 9-13.

ARABIC.

The earliest Arabic character was the Cufic, borrowed from the Syrian Estrangelo. writing in ordinary use at the present day, among the Arabs and Turks, is called Neskhi; that of the Persians is called Ta'llk, or the hanging character. The Divani is a variety of the former, a sort of court hand, used by the Porte and Turkish grandees in official papers. The letters in this style of writing are often most curiously and intricately interwoven; so that a person not thoroughly versed in the Turkish language, is quite unable to decypher them.

A font of beautiful Ta'lik was prepared at Vienna, a few years ago, under the auspices of the orientalist von Hammer-Purgstall. In the Neskhi, as in the Greek type, European nations have different tastes. There is a good font at Paris, understood to have been made under the direction of the celebrated Arabic scholar, De Sacy; another, perhaps equally good, exists in London; while Germany has two, both of them very good, one prepared at the expense of the Prussian government, for the Prussian universities, and the other from the celebrated foundry of Tauchnitz in Leipzig. But none of these are satisfactory to the Arabs themselves, who are fastidious in their taste, and great admirers of fine manuscripts. Not more satisfactory to them are the fonts used in their own printing offices at Constantinople and Cairo. For this reason, the Rev. Eli Smith was authorized, in 1837, to prepare a new font, with the aid of Mr. Hallock, then at Smyrna. This was done with great care, after a comparison of a large number of the most beautiful specimens of Arabic calligraphy, and with the advice and approval of the most learned and skilful Arab and Turkish judges at Cairo, Jerusalem, Beirut, Smyrna, and Constantinople. On the completion of the matrices, Mr. Smith repaired with them to Leipzig, where they were fitted up, and the principal part of the type cast, in the foundry of Tauchnitz. The remainder of the font was cast at the foundry of the Board, then at Smyrna. From that font, which is now in constant use at Beirut, the middle specimen is taken. It is from 1 Peter, ii. 11-14. Then folin England, and, what is still more important, to lows the Christian "Bismillah," viz. "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, the one God." This is put at the commencement of every Christian book. The remainder of the specimen of large type consists merely of the ordinal numbers, — the first, the second, the third, etc.,—up to ten, with the words for chapter, part, section, and book. One of these last, with the proper ordinal, is put before each division of a work.

Another font of Arabic type, of a size smaller than either of these, for common printing, is now in preparation by Mr. Hallock.

STATISTICS OF MISSIONS.

The Foreign Missionary Chronicle for January and February of the present year, contains a synoptical view of the missions sustained by different denominations of Christians, both in Europe and in this country. The tables appear to have been prepared with care; and they may be re-

garded, in the main, as a reasonable approximation to the truth. Entire accuracy, for the present at least, is impracticable.

In explanation of the Tables, it should be borne in mind that only ministers of the gospel are called missionaries; physicians, catechists, teachers, etc., are classed as assistant missionaries. Females, whether married or unmarried, are not included in the enumeration.

AMERICAN MISSIONS.

The following table presents a comprehensive view of the various missions sustained by the churches in the United States. It is published without alteration; the number of stations, however, which the American Board has under its care among the Indians, is 27, and the number of missionaries connected with these stations is 24. Since this table was made out, the communicants at the Sandwich Islands have been reported at amounting to 23,804.

	Stations.	Missionaries.	Assistant	Native Assistants.	Communicants.	Scholars.	
INDIAN TRIBES. Board of For. Missions, American,	99 14 1 3	10		47	†784 1,454 98 90 4,341	100	Shawnoes-Cherokees-Choctaws, Oneidas.
TEXAS. Board of For Missions, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Missionary Society, † Baptist Missions—not known,	3	3 1 36	-	=	3,738	Ξ	T.E.
APRICA. Board of For. Missions, American, . " " Baptist, . " Episcopal, . " " Presbyterian, Methodist Missionary Society,	5963	5 3 4 4 20	1 1	- 1 5 -	28 39		Zulus in S. A.—Western Africa. Bassas. Cape Palmas and Vicinity, Kroes—Monrovia—Sinoe. Liberia.
COUNTRIES NEAR THE MEDITERRANEAN. Board of For. Missions, American, . " " Baptist, . Episcopal, .	9 23	35 2 5	5 -	34		†1,351 60 500	Greece—Turkey—Syria—The Nesto- Greece. [rians. Greece — Constantinople — Mesopolis- mis.
FARTHER INDIA. Board of For. Missions, American, . Herican, . Baptist, . Episcopal, . Fresbyterian,	8 21	17 16 1 3	8 13	-	†2,397	300	Siam—China—Bornco—Singapore. Arrakan—Burmah—Siam—China. China. Siam-China.
Board of For. Missions, American,	20 4 5	27 5 17 4	3 -	85 6 †5	-	†8,673 †100 †600	West and South India—Ceylon. Assam—The Teloogoos. Upper India. Orissa. Teloogoos.
POLYNESIA. Board of For. Missions, American, .	19	25	14	2	19,210	19,000	Sandwich Islands.
EUROPE. Board of For. Missions, Saprist,	16	14	-	23	696	-	France, Germany, etc.
SOUTH AMERICA. Methodist Missionary Society, Total,	1	1 265	62	226	33,259	32,915	Buenos Ayres.

[†] Returns imperfect.

[†] Conference returns.

he ed wits of 24.

If we deduct the missions to Texas, France, Germany, etc., we shall have 150 stations, and 231 missionaries; of these, 83 stations and 129 missionaries are sustained by the American Board. The actual number of stations under the care of the Board, at the present time, is 89; the number of missionaries is 133.

EUROPEAN MISSIONS.

The following table exhibits a general view of the missions sustained by different Protestant denominations in Europe. It will be seen that the missions of the United Brethren in Greenland and Labrador, and among the North American Indians, are omitted. According to a synopsis,

published in the United Brethren's Missionary Intelligencer, third quarter, 1843, they had 4 stations in Greenland, 4 in Labrador, and 3 in North America. Several German missions are also omitted.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has 40 missionaries in the West Indies, 50 in New South Wales, 6 in New Zealand, and 2 at the Cape of Good Hope. It is difficult to ascertain how many of these are properly missionaries to the heathen. Some should probably be reckoned in this class; while others ought to be put down as colonial missionaries, like the large number of ministers sustained, in whole or in part, by this society in British North America.

								Rations.	Missionaries.	Assistant Nissionaries.	Native Assistants.	Communicants	Scholars.
WEST	' IN	DIE	s.						-				
Baptist Missionary Society,								199	38	7	104	34,806 533	7,300 1,248
Church					•			30	24	14	16	3,775	2,655
London 44 44 Wesleyan 44 44	•		•	•	•		:	50	87			54,661	6,700
United Brethren,								33	114	-		13,877	*
WEST	AT	PIC											
Baptist Missionary Society,	AF	RIC	Λ.					3	5	_	9	16	. 105
Church "			•	•	•		:	14	12	8	35	1,275	5,475
German Mission,								1	3				-,
Wesleyan Missionary Society	1,							11	16			3,594	2,104
EAST	AFT	RIC											
Church Missionary Society,								1	3	-			
SOUTH	LAI	PRIC											
Baptist Missionary Society,								9	1	-	1	65	70
French Protestant Missions,								8	10	4	5	230	1,000
Glaszow Missionary Societies	8,							7	9	1	10		
London Missionary Society,								27	40	7	2	*2,120	*2,644
Wesleyan "								.36	32	*		2,499	3,33
United Brethren,	*			•				10	23	_	-		
AFRICAL	N IS	LA	NDS.										
London Missionary Society,								1	2				
COUNTRIES NEAR T	HE	ME	DITI	ERR	ANE	AN.	- 1						
Church Missionary Society,								3	6	1	10	-	804
Lorsion 46 66								1	1				
INDIA AN	ND (CEY	LON										
Baptist Missionary Society,								57	35	-	86	1,350	2,619
Baptist (General) Missions,								9	6		13	*	
Church Missionary Society,								42	67	15	645	2,234	12,687
Gospel Propagation Society,								29	40 50	10	199	****	+4 00
London Missionary Society, Weslevan								20	18	13	*314	*544 1,309	*6,903
Free Church of Scotland Mis	-inn							5	13	10	*20	1,500	6,186 *1,000
German Missions,	BROH	",						7	17		9	-	1,079
Irish Presbyterian Missions,				:	:			i	5		-		4,012
FARTHI	PD I	IND										*	
Suptist Missionary Society,	DIK 1	LAD	1.734					9	2				
London 45 44			:					5	8	4	_	*41	*118
	****	A TO											
POLY		10.22	•				1	19	19	22	321	1,829	16,246
POLY	NE											1,000	10,210
Church Missionary Society,	. NE		•		•		. 1	45	39	. 5	*47	*3.696	*7,966
Church Missionary Society,	. NE		•	:	:	:		45 25	39 29	5	*47	*3,696 11,076	*7,866 *11,171
Church Missionary Society, London 44 44 Wesleyan 44 44		: NDI	: ANS	:	:	:	:					*3,696	*7,866 *11,171
Church Missionary Society,		: NDI	: ANS.	:	:					4		*3,696	*7,866 *11,171

The stations embraced in both of the preceding tables amount to 829; the whole number of missionaries is 959. The actual number of stations, in different parts of the world, is nearly 900; the actual number of missionaries must be about 1,100; while the communicants amount to about 200,000.

The stations and missionaries enumerated in the foregoing table are distributed, in part, as follows. The Wesleyan Society has under its care 143 stations and 182 missionaries; the Baptist Society, 186 stations and 81 missionaries; the London Society, 129 stations and 164 missionaries; the Church Society 92 stations and 110 missionaries. A majority of the stations of the Baptist Society, it will be noticed, are not occupied by missionaries.

It may gratify the readers of the Herald to be informed as to the expensiveness of the operations of the American Board, as compared with those of some of the English Societies. According to the preceding table, the London Missionary Society has 164 missionaries and 30 assistant missionaries; and the Church Missionary Society has 110 missionaries and 57 assistant missionaries. Both Societies have, therefore, 274 missionaries and 87 assistant missionaries. The American Board has, at the present time, 138 missionaries and 37 assistant missionaries,-one-half as many missionaries and nearly half as many assistant missionaries, as the two English Societies together. Of native assistants, the Church Missionary Society has 1,015, and the London Missionary Society has 379, while the American Board has only 130. But, on the other hand, it is supposed that our missionaries employ the press to a greater extent than those of the London and Church Societies; so that the operations of the American Board, on the whole, may be regarded as nearly equivalent to those of either of the above-named Societies.

The expenditures of the Church Missionary Society, for the year ending in 1842, were £110,808; for the succeeding year, they were £92,446. The expenditures of the London Missionary Society were, for the corresponding years, £80,874 and £78,450. The expenditures of the two Societies, for both years, were consequently \$1,805,980, giving to each Society, for each year, an average expenditure of \$451,495. The expenditures of the American Board, for the year ending in 1842, were only \$261,147; and for the following year they were only \$256,687.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE UNI-TED STATES.

THE following tables were published in the Missionary Chronicle for February, 1844. They

as being, on the whole, as correct as they can conveniently be made.

MINISTERS AND COMMUNICANTS IN 1842

This table embraces the ministers and comm nicants in the principal evangelical denomination according to the latest returns to which access could be obtained.

			Ministera	Comme
Baptist	s, Associated Calvinistic,		4,801	575,801
66	Free Will, b (and licen	tint	es) 898	50,688
Congre	gationalists, Orthodox, ¢	64	1,150	160.000
Episco	palians, d		1,999	ny 75,000
	ans, Evangelical, e	66	424	146,300
	dists, Episcopal, f		3,947	1,052,300
66	Protestant, g		400	50,000
Presby	terians, Associate, A	44	110	15,000
66	Associate Reformed, i	48	165	26,000
66	Reformed, &	44	29	4,500
66	Cumberland, I		450	50,000
66	Dutch Reformed, m	86	261	29,310
66	German Reformed, n		180	30,000
66	General Assembly, o	84	1,617	159,115
66	General Assembly,			
	New School, p	64	1,419	190,645
	Total reported,		17,073	0.544.900
	a out reported		27,010	2,544,783

a Baptist Almanac, 1844. These returns do not include the "Anti-Mission" Baptists, nor the Camp bellites, Christ-ians, &c.

bellites, Christ-ians, &c.

b American Almanac, 1844. c Do. 1842.
d Episcopal Almanac, 1844.
c American do., 1844.
f Methodist Almanac, 1844. Besides the travelling preachers, there are 7,654 local preachers.
g American Almanac, 1842.
h i k These returns were farnished by the ministen of these churches in the city of New York.

of these churches in the city of New York.

I American Almanac, 1842.

m Acts and Proceedings of the General Synod, 186.

n American Almanac, 1842.
o Minutes G. A., 1843.
p Minutes G. A., new school, 1843.

The data for some of these statements were derived from returns which were made two years ago. A few of the smaller denominations of Christians,-the Moravians, etc.-are not esbraced in this enumeration. The result, therefore, is probably somewhat below the actual number.

The population of the United States, in 1840. was 17,062,566; by adding the increase of three years, at 31 per cent .- the ratio from 1790 to 1840-we obtain for the population of 1843, 18.768,822. Of this amount, 5,984,553 should probably be considered as under ten years of age. If we deduct this sum from the whole population, we have 12,783,269 as the number of those who were ten years old and upwards. Assuming the the foregoing table to be correct, we have the following results: 1. About one fifth of those persons who are more than ten years old, are communicants in our evangelical churches. 2 Were these 17,073 ministers equally distributed throughout the United States, we should have one to every 1,093 souls.

Let us pause a moment, at this stage of our inquiries, and contrast the state of our own are transferred to the Herald without alteration, country with that of the unevangelized portions of LAY,

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1843

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50,000 46,300 50,000 75,000 46,300 52,302 50,000 4,500 4,500 50,000 20,000 30,000

90,645 544,760 not in-

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ave one e of our ur own rtions of the world probably does not exceed 1,100. This estimate will give us about one missionary for every 600,000 of the heathen, leaving none for 140,000,000 of Mohammedans, and none for those nominal Christians who have "another gospel." When will the church of Christ be able to look out upon the whole earth, and say, "One evangelical minister has been given to every 1,093

MINISTERS AND COMMUNICANTS IN 1832.

The conclusion to which we have been brought by the preceding table, particularly in respect to the supply of evangelical ministers for our vast population, cannot fail to be gratifying to every Christian and every patriot. The pleasure with which we contemplate this result, will be increased by an examination of the following table.

Bantists, A	sociated Calvinistic, a	2,914	304,827
" Fr	ee-Will, b	300	16,000
Congregation	nalists, c	1,000	140,000
Episcopalia	ns, d	558	say 35,000
Latherans,		205	44,000
Wethodists.	Episcopal, f	1,777	476,000
66	other bodies, g	350	35,000
Prosbyteria	ns, Associate, h	74	say 10,138
64	Associate Reformed, i	111	say 17,760
46	Reformed, k	20	say 3,100
66	Cumberland, I	50	8,000
44	Dutch Reformed, m	159	17,888
66	German Reformed, n	84	17,400
65	General Assembly, o	1,935	217,348
Total,	reported and estimated,	9,537	1,342,461

At & Estimate with reference to returns under the

receding table.

abcdefglm n American Almanac, 1833.

Minutes of the G. A., 1832.

The population of the United States, in 1830, was 12,856,165; if we add the increase of two years, at 31 per cent., we shall have, for the population of 1832, 13,713,242. Of this amount, probably 3,656,245 should be set down as under ten years of age. If we deduct this sum from the whole population we shall have 10,056,997 as the number of those who were ten years old and upwards. By comparing these sums with the preceding table, we shall arrive at this conclusion: I. Of the population over ten years of age, in 1832, not one in seven was a communicant. 2.

the earth. The whole number of missionaries in | In 1832, there was only one minister to every 1,437 souls.

> If we recur to the calculations which were appended to the former table, and compare them with those which have just been made, we shall obtain the following result.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

In 1839. 1 Minister to every 1,437. 1 Communicant to every 71. In 1843. 1 Minister to every 1,093. 1 Communicant to every 5.

MINISTERS IN "THE WEST," IN 1843.

"The West," in the following table, includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsan.

Baptist,	Associated Calvinistic, a	1,053
Congrega	tionalist, Orthodox, b	150
Episcops	lian, c	164
Luthera	1, d	174
Methodia	it, Episcopal, e	967
66	Protestant, f	100
Presbyte	rian, Associate, g	40
44	Associate Reformed, A	62
66	Reformed, i	12
66	Cumberland, &	250
66	Dutch Reformed, I	7
66	German Reformed, m	80
66	General Assembly, n	428
44	General Assembly, New School, o	483
	Total reported and estimated	3 970

a Baptist Almanac, 1844. The Campbellite, &c., are not included. b Estimated number, 1844. c Episcopal Almanac, 1844. The "Anti-Mission,"

d Estimated number, 1844.

e Methodist Almanac, 1844. f Estimated number, 1844. f Estimated number, 1844.
g h i From the same sources as mentioned under
Statement 1.
k Estimated number, 1844.
l Acts and Proceedings, 1843.
sa Estimated number, 1844.
n Minutes G. A., 1843.
o Minutes G. A., New School, 1843.

The population of the above named States and Territories, in 1840, was 4,228,944. By adding the increase of three years at 8 per cent.-the ratio from 1830 to 1840-we have, for their population in 1843, 5,233,890. If we suppose the preceding table to be correct, (and the result is thought to be too low rather than too high, for the reasons mentioned under the first table,) there is, in "the West," one evangelical minister to every 1,318 souls.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Recent Entelligence.

evangelized. Mr. Abeel has resolved to build at China.—Mr. Bridgman, in a letter dated November 3, says:

We shall keep pressing you for more men and more means, till these hundreds of millions are evangelized. Mr. Abeel has resolved to build at Kulangsu, and wants money and men; so do we at Hongkong. Your mission should have at least two houses at this place, one for printing, etc., and the other for a school; chaptel should be etc., and the other for a school; chaptel should be etc., and the other for a school; chaptel should be etc., and the other for a school; chaptel should at Kulangsu, and wants money and men; so do we at Hongkong. Your mission should have at least two houses at this place, one for printing, etc., and the other for a school; chaptel should at Kulangsu, and wants money and men; so do we at Hongkong. Your mission should have at least two houses at this place, one for printing, etc., and the other for a school; chaptel should be etc., and the other for a school; chapt Mr. Ball is in doubt whether to remain at Hongkong, or go to Amoy or some other place. In the cities now opened, we shall probably find nearly the same things to form and to oppose. As there are so many places accessible, the several members of the mission, in my opinion, should choose, each for himself, a field of labor.

1 shall try to give about one half of my time to

I shall try to give about one half of my time to something like preaching, or making known orally the truths of the gospel, in such ways as I best can. The other half I would devote to a revision of the Chinese Scriptures, preparing tracts, etc. I am more and more anxious to see converts; and I have now two young men under my immediate care, who if converted, would be almost ready to preach the gospel. And most earnestly do we ask the prayers of you all in their behalf.

An interesting journal has been received from Mr. Abeel, which will appear in the next number of the Herald. He says, at the conclusion of his journal, "We are sorry not to be able to record any conversions. The Sunday congregation is kept up; but the mass of the attendants are strangers. Besides those immediately about us, there are about half a dozen who come regularly. Some or all of them have renounced idolatry, and worship the true God. One or two of them read the Scriptures regularly and pray in secret. I can say nothing farther."

Borneo.—A letter from Mr. Doty, dated September 12, says, "The brethren at Karangan write in good spirits. Symptoms of opposition to the truth are manifested by the Dyaks of the kampong where they live. Such is the character of the human heart! The brethren were engaged in touring among the villages in their vicinity, preaching Christ wherever they went. Although there were no results that were particularly cheering, the general indications were encouraging."

MADURA.—Mr. Muzzy states, in a letter dated October 12, that three persons had been recently admitted to the church under his care. The Boarding School and the school for girls were both in a flourishing condition.

WEST AFRICA.-Mr. James, under date of January 9, writes as follows:

The French are occupying all the most important points along the coast, where they can get a footing. The Roman Catholic mission on this coast, as I am informed, is to be wholly conducted by Frenchmen. They are members of a new order, called, "The Sacred Heart of Mary," and founded in Bourdeaux in 1840. The object of the institution is to evangelize the negro race. The mission at Cape Palmas has been lately reinforced by seven priests and three lay members of this order; another reinforcement of eleven, including a bishop, is expected soon. They take no small pains to inform all with whom they have any thing to do, that they have no lack of means; and their operations show that they have men enough. Unless Protestants rouse themselves to greater efforts in behalf of Africa, the Man of Sin will soon gain the ascendancy.

Sandwich Islands.—Mr. Coan, writing from Hilo, August 1, says, "A more than usually interesting state of religious feeling has existed in some parts of this field, during the past year. The church has been peaceful and harmonious; meetings have been well attended, and many sinners have, as we trust, been turned to the Lord. At the present time, considerable number are inquiring."

Under date of August 16, Mr. Coan mentions the visit of Commodore Jones, in the United States, to the island of Hawaii. "We found him the same firm and fearless friend of truth and universal improvement, as he was when he visited Oahu in the Peacock, in 1826." At a public meet. ing, attended by some two thousand persons, Com. modore Jones made an address. "I feel bound here," he said, "in the presence of this assembly, and under that omniscient eye which penetrales the deepest and darkest recesses of man's heart thus publicly to declare,-what I have often en pressed at home and abroad,-my cordial apprebation of the means employed for converting the heathen, and my unfeigned gratitude to God for the success which has attended those means The chaplain of the United States, Rev. T. R. Bartow, made a donation of \$24 to Mr. Com: Commodore Jones and other gentlemen em nected with the ship gave \$20 25.

Mr. Bishop, writing from Ewa, September Is, says that the Romanists "have made fearing havoe" in the congregations upon Oahu. During the previous year, thirteen persons had been admitted to the church at Ewa, six to that at Waianae.

Mr. Armstrong says in a letter, dated Honolul, November 7, "The state of religion among my people is on the whole encouraging; the attendance and interest of the congregation are sustained, and the church is in a tranquil state. During the ten days' rejoicing, consequent upon the Restoration, some irregularities occurred, and there were several distressing cases of sin in the church; but on the whole things were more quiet than we feared they would be."

Mr. Lowell Smith, who is also stationed a Honolulu, writes, November 15,

The temperance cause is obviously gaining ground among us. The youth of these two congregations have recently held their annual coloration; all passed off well. Several foreign residents are giving their names and lending the influence to the good cause. It is matter for thanksgiving to God that the king has strictly adhered to his pledge during all the trying seems through which he has been called to pass size.

The Romanists have gained some proselyse during the late season of darkness and distress. They serve as a refuge and tower for the had hearted, lawless, and disobedient. They occasion very much trouble among the government as well as the Protestant schools and churches and, knowing their Jesuitical character, we expend the server of the

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Mr. Parker held a protracted meeting at Kaneohe a few weeks ago, and he informs us that the services have been very much blessed, and that his new stone church, recently dedicated to God, is well filled on the Sabbath.

OREGON INDIANS .- A letter has been received from Doct. Whitman, dated November 1. On his return to the mission, he acted as guide to a party of emigrants who were on their way to the Oregon Territory. In relation to his journey, he writes as follows:

I tried to leave the party at different points, and push forward alone; but I found that I could not do so without subjecting the emigrants to considerable risk. At the Grand Round, east of the Blue Mountains, I received a letter from Mr. Walker, urging me to hasten to Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, who were both dangerously sick. Having engaged one of the Kayuses to conduct the party across the Blue Mountains into the main Columbia valley,—which he did in a very judi-cious and faithful manner,—I went directly to Mr. Spalding's, where I arrived on the 25th of September. I found him and his wife in a fair way to recover; few, however, are raised from a state as low as that to which she had been re-duced. While I was there, both of their children were seized with the same complaint; but after a severe sickness they also recovered.

The Indians have succeeded well in cultivating the soil this season; they have never treated me or the mission better than they do now. at Wailaton better than they do now. I nose at Wailaton have been very kind to the emigrants, notwithstanding the excitement of last winter and spring. Other Indians, however, have annoyed the emigrants; but they are the lowest and least formidable of the natives.

Mr. Spalding admitted "a considerable number" to the church, as the fruit of the revival enjoyed at his station last winter. Concerning the future operations of the mission, he writes as

The prospective assistance to be received by the mission, is one man hired by Mr. Spalding, another man and family, and a Scotch schoolteacher, whom I have selected from the emigrants and sent to that station. We have not found any m to go to the assistance of Messrs. Walker

We hope you will be able to send us a minister for Waiilatpu, who will be well fitted to come for Wailatpu, who will be well fitted to come into contact with frontier men, such as are likely to come from Missouri, Arkansas, and other western States. He should preach in English, therefore, in addition to his instructions to the natives, and also be prepared to meet the Romanists. It is asking but little to request two ministers for this language; as, in case of the death of Mr. Spalding or myself, the knowledge of the language would be limited to so few that little could be done.

You will do as you think best about encourage-

You will do as you think best about encouraging teachers and others to come out as emigrants, and labor a time for the mission. There can be no doubt that this upper country will soon be settled; and we very much need good men to locate themselves, two, three, or four in a place, and secure a good influence for the Indians, and form a nucleus for religious institutions, and keep

et that henceforth they will be a living scourge | back Romanism. This country must be occupied this mor people. they will be mostly papists.

> Спостамя.- In a letter dated Pine Ridge, March 6, 1844, Mr. Kingsbury says, "On the last Sabbath in February, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to that portion of the Pine Ridge church, residing in this vicinity. Six men from Fort Towson were received on examination; five other persons were received by letter. Still there are many around us, of all ages and colors, who care for none of these things. We greatly need a revival."

S10UX .- Mr. Riggs, writing from the new station at Traverse des Sioux, February 14, says, "Our school has prospered this winter much beyond our expectations, it having averaged from fifteen to twenty pupils, for some months past. On Sabbath mornings, I generally have a class of ten or fifteen. At our Dakota service our small room has been filled a few times. Two Sabbaths since, four of 'the Lords of the Philistines' were present."

OJIBWAS .- Mr. Boutwell, in a letter dated Pokeguma, March 14, writes, "Though we cannot report a revival, as at La Pointe, it is apparent that our little band are steadily advancing in the divine life. A case of sickness which has recently brought one of our members to the borders of the grave, has been sanctified, I think, both to the individual and to her relatives. The Church is taking a firm stand on the subject of temperance, though we have had severe trials in one or two cases. One of our neighbors, a member of the church, has purchased a yoke of oxen this winter. There is an evident improvement among the people; some of them are aiming higher and higher, and will be satisfied with nothing short of independent living."

Mome Proceedings.

FINANCES OF THE BOARD.

The receipts for the month of March were \$19,084; this is a considerable advance upon those of March, 1843. The whole amount paid into the treasury, from the 1st of August to the 31st of March, was \$143,221; for the corresponding months of the last year, it was \$140,330.

As the present financial year closes on the 31st of July, whatever is done to sustain the missions and prevent the accumulation of debt, ought to be done without delay. The appropriations for the current year, as made in September last, amounted to \$266,900; this sum included the debt of the preceding year. In consequence of unforeseen changes, two or three of the missions

will need less than the sum originally allowed them. The expenses of the mission to the Mountain Nestorians, for instance, will fall considerably below the appropriation. It is hoped that the sum which will be required to meet the wants of all the missions on the lowest scale, and also to liquidate the debt of last year, will not exceed \$250,000.

To cover this sum, the monthly receipts for April, May, June, and July, must average about \$29,000. Last year the average for the same months was \$26,000. But that sum was not secured without considerable effort. Will not the friends of missions show that they are "not weary in well-doing?" Let us come together at the next annual meeting without the incumbrance of a debt; and let us look out upon a world lying in wickedness, ready to do whatever God in his providence calls us to undertake.

DONATIONS,

RECEIVED IN MARCH.

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Board of Foreign Missions in Ref.	Dutch Ch.
W. R. Thompson, New York,	Fr. (of wh.
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Batavia, Pres. ch.	50 00
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Barnet, Cong. ch. and so.	6 00
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Burlington, Cong. ch. and so. 68	
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Williston, Miss S. Miller,	50 00
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Freeport, Cong. ch. and so.	70 00
Lewiston Falls, Ch. and so.	5 00
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5	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 00- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 1 Concord, 1st cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moultron an H. M. Middlesex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro, m. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. 67 00- Middlesex Asso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Monroe Co. 4 Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pros. ch. 9 02 East Mendon, do. 41 97 Ogden, Mater. asso. for a child at Sandw. Isl. 228 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70: Brick	944 00 Fr. 100 38
5	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 00- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 1 Concord, 1st cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moultron an H. M. Middlesex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro, m. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. Middlesex Asso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Monroe Co. 4 Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pros. ch. 9 02 East Mendon, do. 50 00 Knowleaville, do. 90 Cogden, Mater. asso. for a child at Sandw. Isl. 228 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 220 70	944 00 Fr. 100 38 -109 50 54 44
3	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 00- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 1 Concord, 1st cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moultron an H. M. Middlesex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro, m. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. Middlesex Asso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Monroe Co. 4 Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pros. ch. 9 02 East Mendon, do. 50 00 Knowleaville, do. 90 Cogden, Mater. asso. for a child at Sandw. Isl. 228 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 220 70	944 00 Fr. 100 38 -109 50 54 44
3	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 00- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 1 Concord, 1st cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moultron an H. M. Middlesex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro, m. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. Middlesex Asso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Monroe Co. 4 Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pros. ch. 9 02 East Mendon, do. 50 00 Knowleaville, do. 90 Cogden, Mater. asso. for a child at Sandw. Isl. 228 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 220 70	944 00 Fr. 100 38 -109 50 54 44
5	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 00- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 1 Concord, 1st cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moultron an H. M. Middlesex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro, m. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. Middlesex Asso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Monroe Co. 4 Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pros. ch. 9 02 East Mendon, do. 50 00 Knowleaville, do. 90 Cogden, Mater. asso. for a child at Sandw. Isl. 228 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 220 70	944 00 Fr. 100 38 -109 50 54 44
5	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 00- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 1 Concord, 1st cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moultron an H. M. Middlesex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro, m. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. Middlesex Asso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Monroe Co. 4 Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pros. ch. 9 02 East Mendon, do. 50 00 Knowleaville, do. 90 Cogden, Mater. asso. for a child at Sandw. Isl. 228 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 220 70	944 00 Fr. 100 38 -109 50 54 44
3	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 00- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 1 Concord, 1st cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moultron an H. M. Middlesex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro, m. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. 67 00- Middlesex Asso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Monroe Co. 4 Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pros. ch. 9 02 East Mondon, do. 50 00 Knowleaville, do. 50 00 Knowleaville, do. 50 00 Knowleaville, do. 29 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 220 70 West Hoomfield, Cong. ch. 49 West Bloomfield, Cong. ch. 49 West Bloomfield, Cong. ch. 49 New Haven, Union m. c. 47 39; Yale col. do. 17 64; 3d ch. do. 13 12; Church-st. do. 5 45; North ch. 100; T. Bishop, 50; New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H.	944 00 Fr. 100 38 -109 50 54 44
5	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 00- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 1 Concord, 1st cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moultron an H. M. Middlesex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro, m. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. 67 00- Middlesex Asso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Monroe Co. 4 Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pros. ch. 9 02 East Mondon, do. 50 00 Knowleaville, do. 50 00 Knowleaville, do. 50 00 Knowleaville, do. 29 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 220 70 West Hoomfield, Cong. ch. 49 West Bloomfield, Cong. ch. 49 West Bloomfield, Cong. ch. 49 New Haven, Union m. c. 47 39; Yale col. do. 17 64; 3d ch. do. 13 12; Church-st. do. 5 45; North ch. 100; T. Bishop, 50; New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H.	944 00 Fr. 100 38 -109 50 54 44
5	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 00- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 'Concord, Ist cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moulton an H. M. Middlessex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro, 'm. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. 67 00- Middlessex Jasso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Monroe Co. 47 Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pros. ch. 9 02 East Mendon, do. 41 97 Ogden, Mater. asso. for a child at Sandw. Isl. 28 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 290 70 Webster, Pres. ch. 28 92 West Bloomfield, Cong. ch. 29 00- New Haven City, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, New Haven, Union m. c. 47 39; Yale col. do. 17 64; 3d ch. do. 13 12; Church-st. do. 5 45; North ch. 100; T. Bishop, 50; New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Ageat. Durham, Rev. Dr. Smith, 2 00	944 00 Fr. 100 38 -109 50 54 44
5 5	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 09- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 7 Concord, 1st cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moutron an H. M. Middlesex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro,' m. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. 67 09- Middlesex Jaso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Monroe Ce. 4 Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pros. ch. 9 02 East Mendon, do. 50 00 Knowlesville, do. Ogden, Mater. asso. for a child at Randw. Isl. 228 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 299 70 Webster, Pres. ch. West Bloomfield, Cong. ch. 289 29 West Bloomfield, Cong. ch. 290 00- New Haven City, C. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, New Haven, Union m. c. 47 39; Yale col. do. 17 64; 3d ch. do. 13 12; Church-st. do. 5 45; North ch. 100; T. Bishop, 50; New Haven Co. East, Cc. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Ageat. Durham, Rev. Dr. Smith, 90 Madison, Gent. 46 50; m. c. 12 63; 59 13	944 00 Fr. 100 38 -100 50 54 44 -372 19 Agent.
5	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 09- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 7 Concord, 1st cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moutron an H. M. Middlesex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro,' m. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. 67 09- Middlesex Jaso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Monroe Ce. 4 Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pros. ch. 9 02 East Mendon, do. 50 00 Knowlesville, do. Ogden, Mater. asso. for a child at Randw. Isl. 228 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 299 70 Webster, Pres. ch. West Bloomfield, Cong. ch. 289 29 West Bloomfield, Cong. ch. 290 00- New Haven City, C. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, New Haven, Union m. c. 47 39; Yale col. do. 17 64; 3d ch. do. 13 12; Church-st. do. 5 45; North ch. 100; T. Bishop, 50; New Haven Co. East, Cc. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Ageat. Durham, Rev. Dr. Smith, 90 Madison, Gent. 46 50; m. c. 12 63; 59 13	944 00 Fr. 100 38 -100 50 54 44 -372 19 Agent.
5	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 09- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 7 Concord, 1st cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moultron an H. M. Middlessex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro, m. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. 67 09- Middlessex Jasso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Mowree Ce. 4 Vie. K. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pres. ch. 9 02 East Mendon, do. 50 00 Knowlesville, do. 02 Ogden, Mater. asso. for a child at Sandw. Isl. 228 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 229 70 Webster, Pres. ch. 1070; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 229 70 Webster, Pres. ch. 1070; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Ray 10; 229 70 Webster, Pres. ch. 1070; Brick do. 17 64; 3d ch. do. 13 12; Church-st. do. 5 45; North ch. 100; T. Bishop, 50; New Haven, Union m. c. 47 39; Yale col. do. 17 64; 3d ch. do. 13 12; Church-st. Maltby, Ageat. Durham, Rev. Dr. Smith, Madison, Gent. 46 50; m. c. 12 63; 59 13 North Branford, Gont. and la. New Haven Co. Ct. W. Conso. A. Townsend, Orange, an indiv. 15 100	944 00 Fr. 100 38 -100 50 54 44 -372 19 Agent.
5	New Hartford, South so. 32 21 Norfolk, Ec. so. coll. 180 00 Salisbury, Rev. J. Lee, 1 00 Woodbury, North so. 5 00- Merrimack Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, 1 Concord, 1st cong. ch. and so. to const. James Moulton an H. M. Middlessex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E Day, Tr. Holliston, Mr. Stone's so. m. c. 27 00 Marlboro, m. c. 15 50 Saxonville, Cong. So. 67 09- Middlessex Asso. Ct. H. C. Sanford, Tr. Westbrook, Gent. and la. Monroe Co. 4 Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Churchville, Pros. ch. 9 02 East Mendon, do. 50 00 Knowlesville, do. 41 97 Ogden, Mater. asso. for a child at Sandw. Isl. 28 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 110 70; Brick do. 100; Mrs. Rny 10; 290 70 Webster, Pres. ch. 28 29 West Bloomfield, Cong. ch. New Haven Union m. c. 47 39; Yale col. do. 17 64; 3d ch. do. 13 12; Church-st. do. 5 45; North ch. 100; T. Bishop, 50; New Haven, Union m. c. 47 39; Yale col. do. 17 64; 3d ch. do. 13 12; Church-st. do. 5 45; North ch. 100; T. Bishop, 50; New Haven, Union m. c. 47 39; Yale col. do. 17 64; 3d ch. do. 13 12; Church-st. do. 5 45; North ch. 100; T. Bishop, 50; New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. Durham, Rev. Dr. Smith, 2 00 Madison, Gent. 46 50; m. c. 12 63; 59 13 North Branford, Gent. and la. New Havex Co. Ct. W. Conso. A. Townsend,	944 00 Fr. 100 38 -100 50 54 44 -372 19 Agent.

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Cooperatown, m. c. 12 93; la. 55; 67 93	S. Clark, (of wh. for od. at Ahmednuggur, 5;) 15; Sullivan, Rev. J. Takout, 5; Wel- lington, 14 46; Harrisville, a friend, 1; Chatham, 4 10; Litchfield, 2 32; Medina,
New Berlin, s. s. (of wh. for Julius S. Pattengill, Ceylon, 10;) 15 50	lington, 14 46; Harrisville, a friend, 1:
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Pulsatine Miss. So. Ms. E. Alden, Tr.	12 34; Sharon, 3 30; m. c. 3 09; a 10m.
Cohasset, 2d ch. m. c. 5 65; fem. mem. 5; 10 65	friend, 37c. Milan, 2; P. Adams, 10; Painesville, R. Hitchcock, 10; Austinburg,
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so, m. c. 26 19	Maltby, 10; Farmington Centre, 9; War-
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par. juv. miss. so. 8 50 ; 51 10-137 94	Falls, 511; Bath, 5; Hudson, Wes. res.
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Brewer, 1st cong. ch. and so. 15 77;	T. W. 10; H. B. S. 10; Rev. I. J. 10;
3d do. 5; 20 77	Kirtland, 25 68; Aurora, 2; Williamsfield,
Forcroft and Dover, Cong. ch. m. c. 10 28 Hampden, Cong. ch. and so. 18 89—86 89	1 50; Ded. disc. 68c. 482 30 Windham. Co. North, Ct. Aux. So. G. Danielson, Tt.
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Essex, Cong. ch. 16 77	Stockbridge, Cong. so. 6 20
Keesville, do. 111 47 Malone, Pres. ch. 54 42	Windsor, Mrs. A. K. 1; C. B. K. 12c. H. E. K. 6c. 1 18—37 88
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Jamaica, N. Y. Pres. ch. m. c. Jefferson, N. Y. Pres. ch. m. c. 923; Rev.	11 15	Southmayd, Jr. Adm'r, (in addition to
W. S. 2; M. D. 2;	13 23	books, &c. 272 52;) Philadelphia Pa. A lady by Rev. T. G. Allen
Kingston, R. I. m. c.	5 00	Philadelphia, Pa. A lady, by Rev. T. G. Allen, 10 00 West Haven, Ct. Rev. S W. Stebbins, by A.
Lexington, Ky. J. C. Todd, Lowville, N. Y. Pres. ch. m. c.	10 00 31 00	Townsend, Jr. Tr. 51 90
Lynchburg, Va. 2d do. Mrs. J. A. Royall,	5 00	60 9m ea
Masonville, N. Y. Cong. ch. and so.	14 75	\$2,358 @
Meredith, N. Y. Indiv. Newark, N. J. Young people's miss. so. of 1st	3 37	Amount of donations and legacies acknowledged in the
pres. ch. la. branch, to const. Mrs. ELIZA-		preceding lists, \$19,084 47. Total from August let to March 31st, \$143,221 76.
BETH C. CARTER BR H. M.	100 00	
Newburgh, N. Y. Union ch. wh. and prev. dona. const. Rev. James Bevelde of Erie,		DONATIONS IN CLOTHING, &c.
an H. M.	31 25	Barre, Vt. A box, fr. Nancy Taft, dec'd.
New Jersey, G. D.	20 00	Boston, 5 pr. shoes fr. Miss S. Tuttle. 8 to
New Lebanon, N. Y. Pres. ch. m. c. New Rockelle, N. Y. do. 1475; s. s. chil.	15 00	Brooklyn, N. Y. Two shirts, fr. W. H. Am- well, for Mr. Dwight, Constantinople.
155;	16 30	Brownhelm, O. Boots, fr. C. Peck, 500
Northern Liberties, Pa. Central pres. ch. 10;	10 00	Castine, Me. A barrel, fr. la. sew. so. for Ore-
oneonta, N. Y. F. Harrington,	19 78 5 00	Geneva, N. Y. 10 doz. writing books, fr. W.
Paterson, N. J. 2d pres. ch. m. c.	25 00	H. Smith, rec'd at Seneca, 10 00
Pawtucket, Ms. m. c. 171 83; la. for Constan- tine Blodgett and Hannah Maria Blodgett,		Hudson, O. Cloth, fr. Wes. res. col. 26; do. fr. Rev. E. P. Barrows, 10; do. fr. H. N.
Ceylon, 93 32; chil. fam. box, 5;	270 15	Day, 12; do. L. P. Hickok, 10; do. fr. C.
Pencader, Del. Pres. ch.	4 00	Long, 10; 68 00
Perryaburg, O. J. M. Hall,	3 00 20 00	Huntington, O. Clothing, fr. 3 indiv. for Mr.
Perth Amboy, N. J. M. Bruen, Philadelphia, Pa. Youth's miss. so, of 1st	20 00	Taylor, 11 75; do. fr. la. sew. so. 11 50; flannel, fr. E. Clark, 1 12;
		Ipswich, Ms. S. par. A box, from fem. miss.
Ceylon, 20; 11th pres. ch. for Rev. S. Forman, Park Hall, 100; m. c. 50; J. A. 3;		so, for La Pointe, 41 %
5th pres. ch. J. Montgomery, 20; S. McClel-		Lockport, N. Y. A box, rcc'd at Seneca. New Haven, Ct. A box, fr. J. F. Babcock,
5th pres. ch. J. Montgomery, 20; S. McClel- lan, 20; Mrs. Hildeburn, 10; T. H. 5;	228 00	for Mr. Ball, China.
Preston Hollow, N. Y. Mrs. Devereaux,	5 00	New York City, A keg, fr. Mr. Kelly, for Miss Agnew, Ceylon.
Providence, R. I. Benef. cong. ch. (of wh. for		Northfield, Ct. A box, fr. Mrs. M. B. Camp,
James Wilson, Mary Wilson, Mark Tuck- er, Harriet S. Tucker, and W. J. King, Ceylon, 100; for Sophia Hall, S. S. Ward-		for Mrs. Peet, Siam.
Ceylon, 100; for Sophia Hall, S. S. Ward-	e22 0e	Rochester, N. Y. A box, fr. la. of Mr. Shaw's
well, and A. B. Arnold, Ceylon, 60;) Racine, W. T. 1st pres. ch. m. c. 19 50; class	633 06	ch. rec'd at Cattaraugus. Salem, Ms. 2 pr. shoes, fr. W. Knight, 300
in s. s. for ed. of hea. chil. in India, 50c.	20 00	South Hadley, Ms. A box, fr. Mt. Holyoke
Reading, Ms. A friend,	3 00	fem. sem. for Miss Fiske, Nes. miss.
Ridgebury, N. Y. Pres. ch. wh. and prev. dona, const. Rev. WILLIAM Y. MILLER an		Stratham, N. H. 5 pr. socks, for Mrs. Sarah
н. м.	22 25	Boardman. Wellington, O. Boots, &c. fr. J. S. Case, 10;
Scratoga Springs, N. Y. R. H. Walworth, (of wh. to const. James G. Jenkins an H.		flannel, fr. Mrs. Case, 1 87;
of wh. to const. James G. Jenkins an H.		Unknown, A bundle, for Mr. Robinson, Bangkok.
M. 100;) 150; W. L. F. Warren, wh. const. ELIZABETH B. WARREN an H. M. 195;		***************************************
Mis. G. M. Davison, 50; wh. and prev.		1911
dona. const. Charles A. Davison an H.		The following articles are respectfully solicited free Manufacturers and others.
M. Mrs. M. Beach, 50; N. P. Doe, 30; J. Willard, 25; M. L. North, 25; Rev. A. T.		Manufacturers and others.
Chester, 25; J. R. W. 10; W. P. 10; I. T. 10; N. E. Y. 10; J. S. 10; Mrs. C. E. 10;		Printing paper, writing paper, blank-books, quills,
10; N. E. Y. 10; J. S. 10; Mrs. C. E. 10;		Printing paper, writing paper, blank-books, quilt, slates, etc., for the missions and mission-schools.
coll. 62 52; m. c. 84 71; s. s. 10 77; mater. asso, 1 50; ded. ack. in Sept. 50;	649 50	Shoes, hats, blankets, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, shirts, socks, stockings, fulled-cloth, flannel, domestic
Shepherdlown, Va. Pres. ch.	20 00	cotton, etc. al